



Daily Report

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General

Official Tells UN Religious Freedom 'Guaranteed'

OW2802201991 Beijing XINHUA in English
1947 GMT 28 Feb 91

[Text] Geneva, February 28 (XINHUA)—A Chinese official said here today that all legitimate religious belief and activities enjoyed the respect and legal protection of the government in China.

Speaking at the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, the official, Wang Xuexian, said the Chinese Government implemented the policy of freedom on religious belief in order to unite all the people together, whether religious or non religious, in a common endeavor for the construction of the country.

According to Wang, at present there are some 2,000 religious organizations in China and over 40,000 sites and buildings for religious activities. In addition, there are about 200,000 professional religious staff nationwide.

Wang stressed that all people were equal before the law and all offenders of the law, whether religious believers or non believers, had to be brought to justice in the same manner.

Li Peng, UNIDO Head Discuss Ties, Development

OW2802153191 Beijing XINHUA in English
1341 GMT 28 Feb 91

[Text] Beijing, February 28 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng met Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) Domingo Siazon Jr. here this afternoon. Both sides expressed the desire to strengthen China-UNIDO cooperation.

According to a Chinese official who attended the meeting, Li said that China will continue to develop and strengthen its relations with UNIDO and its economic and technological cooperation with other developing countries through UNIDO.

Siazon said that UNIDO will continue its industrial and technological cooperation with China, adding that in addition to offering equipment, training and service to China, UNIDO will promote foreign investment in China and Chinese investment abroad.

Li expressed his thanks to the UNIDO for its help to China's industrial and technological development.

Li said that the annual session of the National People's Congress will be convened soon, which will examine the outlines of China's Eighth Five-Year Plan and a 10-Year Program for Economic and Social Development.

He noted that while implementing these plans, China will broaden its economic cooperation with UNIDO, other international organizations and other countries and regions.

On China's aid abroad, Li stressed that as a developing country and with limited economic strength, China cannot offer much aid to other developing countries.

However, he said, China's foreign aid will increase each year in accord with its economic development and its ability.

The premier emphasized that China never attaches political conditions to its foreign aid.

Siazon said that this is his fourth visit to China and that he has been deeply impressed by China's progress in the political, economic and diplomatic fields.

Warsaw Pact Military Structure To Disband

OW2802123491 Beijing XINHUA in English
1022 GMT 28 Feb 91

[Text] Moscow, February 28 (XINHUA)—The military structure of the Warsaw Pact has been ordered to disband itself, commander-in-chief of the Pact's joint Armed Forces Petr Lushev said here today.

The military leader said in an interview with TASS that the Pact's Council of Defense Ministers, its joint command, its general staff, its military committee, and its committee of military sciences and technology will cease to exist after March 31.

He said a high sense of responsibility is required for ensuring the security of every member state since the old security structure will soon disappear while a new one within the framework of Europe is yet to be set up.

He held that the abolition of the military structure will not rule out bilateral cooperation in the fields of security and military technology between formerly allied states.

He hoped the North Atlantic Treaty Organization will take corresponding measures after the Warsaw Pact military structure is disbanded.

Lushev attended the special meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee Monday, at which a decision was made to disband the Pact's military structure.

Soviet Troops To Leave Mongolia by 1992

OW0103132791 Beijing XINHUA in English
1227 GMT 1 Mar 91

[Text] Moscow, March 1 (XINHUA)—A senior officer of the Soviet Defense Ministry announced today that the Soviet Union will complete its troops withdrawal from Mongolia by 1992 and from Czechoslovakia and Hungary before June 30 this year.

General German Burutin told official TASS news agency that between 1987 and 1991, the Soviet Union has withdrawn from Eastern European nations and Mongolia 223,000 troops, 8,000 tanks, some 4,000 pieces of artillery and over 760 fighters.

Burutin said that Moscow has pulled out 85 percent of its troops and 90 percent of its technical weaponry from Czechoslovakia and 80 percent of its troops and 85 percent of its technical weaponry from Hungary.

Under the Soviet-German accord, the general said, his country has started pulling its troops out of Germany and the pullout plan for the first two months of this year has been completed, with 16,000 troops, 500 tanks, and 230 pieces of artillery already withdrawn.

He also said that the speed of troops withdrawal from Germany will be affected by the increase in transit fees on the Polish side.

Troop Withdrawal From E. Germany 'Tough Job'

*OW0103135591 Beijing XINHUA in English
1329 GMT 1 Mar 91*

[Text] Moscow, March 1 (XINHUA)—The Soviet Union is facing a tough job for the withdrawal of its enormous amount of troops and weaponry stationed in former Democratic Germany by the end of 1994, Mikhail Moiseyev, chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Army, said today.

General Moiseyev's remarks came on the eve of his participation in the work of the Soviet parliament Committee for Defense and State Security, which is to discuss matters concerning the temporary stay of Soviet troops in German territory and their systematic pullout.

The Soviet Union has decided to complete its military withdrawal by the end of 1994, and the pullout plan and schedule have been handed over to the German side, Moiseyev said.

Some 500,000 servicemen, 114,000 pieces of technological weaponry and 1.5 million tons of other materials will be brought back in the coming four years, the Soviet general said.

This will require 11,000 trains and 1,130 ships to transport and put the Soviet Defense Ministry in a rigid framework of planning, Moiseyev said.

Editorial on New Situation in Sino-European Ties

*HK0103031391 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese
1 Mar 91 p 2*

[Editorial: "China Opens up a New Situation in Its Relations With Europe"]

[Text] Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen started his European tour last week to pay a visit to the seven countries of Portugal, Spain, Poland, Bulgaria, Hungary, Greece, and Malta.

This is the first visit ever paid by the Chinese foreign minister to western, southern, and eastern Europe since 1989, thus indicating that a new situation is taking shape in Sino-European relations while China is promoting good-neighborly relations with peripheral countries.

Of the seven countries on the foreign minister's itinerary, Portugal, Spain, and Greece are members of the European Community. China established diplomatic ties with the EC back in 1975 and has maintained official diplomatic relations with all the EC members. China has been on good terms with the EC and its members, and there have been fairly frequent contacts between the two sides at the higher level. Regarding economic and trade relations, the EC has been one of China's important partners.

The relations between the two sides were affected for a while following the 4 June incident, since the EC took part in the sanctions against China. Such an abnormal state benefits no one. This already has been pointed out by many people of insight in the EC. Last October, the EC finally lifted the sanctions against China, thus resulting in the normalization of EC-Chinese relations. After that, the Spanish foreign minister paid a visit to China, the first appearance made by a foreign minister of an EC member in Beijing since the rescission of the sanctions.

Minister Qian's current visit to the three EC members will help improve China's relations with other EC members and enhance the cooperation between China and the entire EC.

Poland, Bulgaria, and Hungary, which Qian Qichen is going to visit, are all East European countries. One after another, these three countries and others in East Europe have restored normal relations with China since the mid 1980's, and ties have been reestablished between China's ruling party and its East European counterparts. Despite the political changes in all the East European countries since the early winter of 1989, the existing good relations between China and East European countries have remained intact, thanks to China's adherence to its foreign policy based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence. For this reason, the friendly relations between China and the East European countries have been developing steadily over the past year or so, and economic relations and trade, in particular, have been booming; large numbers of East Europeans have come to China to sightsee or purchase goods.

During his visit to Warsaw, Sofia, and Budapest, Minister Qian will discuss with Polish, Bulgarian, and Hungarian leaders the possibility of further developing bilateral relations. Some Western observers have predicted that China's relations with East European countries will deteriorate following the drastic changes in these countries. Their prediction has exposed their ignorance of China's foreign policy. China is going its own way, but it will show respect for other countries' choices; by no means will the Chinese people interfere in others' internal affairs, since neither will they tolerate others' attempts to interfere in their internal affairs.

The last stop on Minister Qian's current tour is Malta. Sino-Maltese relations have been developing smoothly since the establishment of diplomatic ties between the two countries in 1972. It is expected that the economic

cooperation and trade between China and Malta will be further upgraded through this visit.

It is believed that the Gulf war, and the Mideast situation after the war, would be a focus of the discussion between Minister Qian and his foreign counterparts during his current visit. As a large country and one of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, China plays an indispensable role in the international arena, adhering to its principles while flexibly and realistically responding to the ever-changing world situation. Minister Qian's current European tour is yet another example illustrating this point.

Peace, Development Seen as Tasks of 1990's

OW0103051691 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English
No 7-8, 18 Feb-3 Mar 91 pp 9-13

[By Jin Dexiang, deputy director of the China Institute of Contemporary International Relations: "Peace and Development: A Strenuous Task in 90's"—first paragraph is editor's note]

[Text] The post-bipolar-confrontation world will be a troubled one, both complicated and contradiction-ridden. In such an environment, no efforts should be spared to ensure peace and development.

The bipolar world order, which had lasted for nearly half a century, eventually came to an abrupt end in the closing months of the 1980's as a result of dramatic changes in Eastern Europe. A so-called "post-cold war era" is setting in. What is the nature of this era? How will the world evolve during it? What new order is indispensable for world peace and economic growth in the unfolding international environment of this era? These are the fundamental questions crying out for answers.

As a matter of fact, the spate of international events in the opening months of the 1990s, the Gulf crisis in particular, have revealed that the end of the bipolar order, though symbolic of a world free from the threat of a global war, does not spell the end to regional tensions and confrontation. Rather, far from diminishing, the danger of potential small- and medium-sized regional wars has heightened.

Conflicts From Within

Post-World War II intense confrontation between the two military blocs once dictated mutual accommodation and compromises among the Western allies in the face of the Soviet threat. US preeminence over other allies also silenced any intra-bloc defiance.

Now, however, the Soviet Union no longer poses a serious threat to the West and accordingly has forfeited its function as a cementing force of Western unity, whereas both Japan and Germany are growing into economic superpowers on par with the United States. These international developments caused deep concern on the part of Washington which was expressed in the

"National Security Strategy of the United States," the first official document in the 1990s on world affairs issued by President George Bush. He pointed out that "one of the dramatic strategic developments of the 1990s will be the new role of Japan and Germany as successful democracies and economic and political leaders" and that "a shifting balance of economic power and the trade dispute, in an era of economic change and adjustment could strain political and security ties. Such strains would be especially damaging at such a moment when one needs to maintain strength and unity to take best advantage of new opportunities in East-West relations."

Fred Bergsten, director of the US Institute for International Economics and former assistant for international affairs to the National Security Council, even bluntly declared that the "ultimate paradox of the 20th century would be a realization of the Marxist prophecy of an inevitable clash among the capitalist nations," and that such conflict is more likely to surface between the United States and Japan... US-European economic confrontation could erupt as well."

This is precisely the case. For years US-Japanese contradictions have been intensifying, having extended from an economic to a political sphere. The US trade deficit with Japan reached US\$57 billion in 1989 and Japan's investment in the United States skyrocketed to US\$300 billion. Bilateral frictions over protection of intellectual property rights, patents and other fields have been mounting, while competition in a wide range of the newly emerging high-technology industries has also been increasingly fierce. As a consequence, anti-Japanese feelings are running strong in the United States with ever deepening emotional antagonism in political and cultural realms. An increasing number of Americans believe that Japan has replaced the Soviet Union as the greatest threat.

On the other hand, Japan is bitterly resentful towards US pressures calling for economic structural readjustments and institutional reforms. There lurks the great danger of the verbal bickering escalating into politico-economic confrontation despite the current co-operative effort based on mutual economic, political and security needs.

What's more, the potential for conflict also foreshadows the complicated US-Japanese-European relationship. The 1992 European single market programme has turned US and Japanese concerns into stepped-up efforts to build confrontational economic blocs respectively. Washington joined hands with Tokyo in warning Western Europe against discriminative policies at the risk of joint retaliation. On the other hand, Washington stands together with West European countries in demanding Japan to open its market wider. Tokyo, on its turn, finds allies in Western Europe for asking the US to correct its twin deficits. Not surprisingly, the United States fears that closer Japan-West European cooperation may lead to its exclusion because of its status as the world largest debtor nation and the more dynamic economies of the other two.

In addition, a united Germany is bound to touch off a variety of conflicts. The new Germany, a nation of 77.4 million people with its GDP accounting for 30 percent of that of the European Community, will certainly turn into not only an economic superpower but also a major political power, flexing its muscles inside and outside the community in its bid for supremacy over the entire Europe.

At present, both Washington and Moscow are vying for the friendship of Berlin to strengthen their own position at the expense of the other side. The dynamics of US-Soviet-German triangular relationship will have great bearing on the future of Europe. Moreover, the unification of Germany has galvanized the EC into promoting an "EC-centred greater European economic bloc" comprising the European Free Trade Association and East European countries. With Germany as the nucleus, the EC will probably evolve into a more formidable competitor for both the United States and Japan and eventually deprive Washington of its control over the on-going European process.

Beyond Containment

A shift in the balance of power among Western developed countries, socialist nations and the third world, the three major global forces, surfaced in favour of the West as a result of dramatic changes in the Soviet bloc and the ever-widening North-South gap. Such a new situation may tempt some Western countries to recklessly impose their will on others, interfering in the internal affairs of other countries and practising power politics and hegemony in international relations. This will in turn trigger off strong opposition from the oppressed parties concerned and the international community.

The Bush Administration worked out a "beyond containment" strategy as its foreign policy guideline for the 1990s. This strategy pays closer attention to employing political, economic cultural, religious and other non-military means to exert Western influence on the socialist countries for their evolution into capitalism while maintaining their sustained containment through military means. To achieve this, the United States spares no effort in socialist countries and using economic-technological aid and political pressure as leverage for driving some countries into domestic politico-economic reforms modelled after the West.

Under these circumstances, the seven-nation summit, a meeting devoted largely to the search for solution to thorny economic problems among Western countries, tends to give priority to political issues. At the October 1990 summit in Houston, the United States, apart from the top priority issue of US-European trade friction over agricultural products, such political topics as aid to the Soviet Union, economic sanctions against China, support for political liberalization in Eastern Europe and the third world and marketization of economies stood out glaringly. Even a "Political Declaration" was issued at the meeting. Compared with the 15 previous meetings,

the Houston summit can be regarded as an attempt by Western powers to jointly construct a new post-cold war international order.

In recent years, some Western countries resorted to direct military invasion of other sovereign states or imposed their political and economic systems and values on other nations either through economic aid, economic sanctions or under the pretext of upholding human rights or democratization. This has aroused strong resentment among these countries, thus sparking new tensions and confrontation in international relations. This phenomenon will undoubtedly persist throughout the 1990s.

New Hot Spots

In the wake of the end of confrontation between the two major military blocs, the Soviet Union has lost its power of restraint over its former allies and its international standing and control capability of the United States have also been significantly weakened. This in turn makes it possible for some regional powers to go their own way or practise regional hegemony themselves, at the connivance of other major powers. Moreover, a variety of old regional conflicts may also get out of control and escalate into unrest and turmoil. Therefore, new regional hot spots may continue to surface after existing ones are settled.

At present, the Middle East tops all regions in terms of unrest and instability. The Iraqi occupation of Kuwait presents a most serious violation of international norms. The Israeli occupation of Arab land is another. And there are still other trouble spots. Rich oil resources coupled with crucial strategic location have already turned the Middle East into a bone of contention for the major powers. Deep cuts in military spending will turn the massive arms industry in the West to the Middle East in search for a new market. In addition, the region is plagued with complicated and fierce ethnic, religious and class conflicts. All these augur ill for the future of this region.

Europe may also turn out to be another troublesome place. Nationalism of ethnic minorities is running high in many parts of Europe. Calls for autonomy of Scots, Wales, Corsicans ... and demands for independence in the Northern Ireland, Kosovo, Transylvania are also resounding throughout the area. So much so that Lojze Peterle, prime minister of the Slovenian Republic of Yugoslavia warned that ethnic contradictions in the country may trigger off violent separations or even a civil war. Conflicts also exist between Albania and Greece, Turkey and Bulgaria, and Hungary and Romania over minority issues. No wonder the Balkan peninsula is still widely regarded as a tinderbox.

The Asia-Pacific rim has been a region replete with hot spots for years. Though to varying degrees political settlement seems to be in sight for some of the issues, such as Afghanistan and Cambodia, yet no one can predict with certainty whether stability will be restored even with the end of civil war. A turning point appeared in North-South relations on the Korean peninsula with

the meeting between prime ministers of both parts of the country. Yet a long, tortuous journey still lies ahead before the reunification of Korea is achieved. Tense confrontation remains in Kashmir between India and Pakistan. US-Soviet military confrontation remains an overriding issue in the Asian-Pacific region. Meanwhile, Japan has become the third largest country in the world in terms of military spending, arousing anxiety and concern among other Asian countries.

World Economy

Multiple destabilizing factors lurk in the world economy. The most serious post-war economic crisis in the world broke out at the beginning of the 1980s. Many economists predict that the coming years will be a decade of slow growth for the world economy. Forecasts by four prestigious institutions—UN Commission for Trade and Development, UN Commission for Industry and Development, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund—indicated that the average annual growth rate for the world economy during 1990-2000 will fall somewhere between 3.1 percent and 3.7 percent, with that of Western developed countries between 2.6 percent and 3.1 percent. Compared to the economic performance of the 1980s, the 1990s will be slightly better. However, other economists are not so optimistic; they predict a somewhat poorer performance in the years to come. Most observers believe that a new economic crisis, if any, will possibly not be so serious. But all of a sudden, the Gulf crisis appeared out of the blue, touching off staggering oil price fluctuations. The US economy has already slipped into a recession.

In the context of slow economic growth in the 1990s, world economic giants will step up their efforts to set up and strengthen their own economic blocs, solidifying their spheres of influence. Along with East-West detente, the arms race will subside and economic competition will intensify. This situation will confront the Third World countries with a far less conducive international economic environment.

The declining and fluctuating trend of prices for primary products will not change for the better in the 1990s. Confronted with heightening trade protectionist policies of developed countries and a back-breaking debt burden, many developing countries will remain bogged down in their economic predicament. Meanwhile, demands for domestic political and economic reforms will spring up in these countries. However, reforms cannot be introduced overnight. Moreover, economic difficulties, resulting from misguided reform policies, may destabilize the political situation and lead to social disorder. Under such circumstances, party strife, tribal animosities, religious disputes and polarization between the rich and the poor will surely intensify.

Faced with such a grim reality, countries in the South are strengthening their solidarity and cooperation. A variety of regional or transregional organizations have been set up throughout Asia, Africa and Latin America. In its

August 1990 report, the South Commission pointed out that unfavourable prospects for North-South relations have forced the South to attach greater importance to its collective strength. The grouping trend in the North will also give an impetus to unity in the South. The report is pessimistic about prospects for North-South relations. It believes that capital flow from the North to the South will stagnate; that science and technological progress will decrease the North's dependence on the South; and that East-West detente may shift attention and the flow of capital to the North away from the South. Therefore, it calls for a South summit conference to discuss the appropriate counter-measures to be taken.

A New Order

The 1990s, as analyzed above, will be a transitional period of heightened unrest and turmoil. To prevent the international community from falling into a state of anarchy, it is imperative that a new international order be established.

A new international political order should not replace the old bipolar order with any new bipolar or tripolar domination of the world. Instead, the role of the United Nations should be brought into full play to continue to foster the world trend towards multipolarity. The international behaviour of all countries should be subject to restraint by the generally accepted norms governing international relations. Thus all sovereign states, big or small, strong or weak, rich or poor, can participate in international affairs on an equal footing, manage their own domestic affairs free from foreign interference, strengthen competitive co-operation and coexist peacefully with other nations.

Back in the 1950s, state leaders of India, Burma and China proposed the well-known five principles of peaceful co-existence—mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity; mutual non-aggression; mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs; equality and mutual benefit; and peaceful co-existence. These five principles, which embody the most fundamental norms in international relations, are in full accord with the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and have enjoyed enduring vitality in practice. Accordingly, they have won increasingly extensive international support over the past 30 years. In the coming decade, the establishment of an international political order based on these five principles will greatly benefit world peace, conforming with universal aspirations of the international community. At the 45th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen elaborated on the Chinese Government's view on major world events in the spirit of the five principles. He said, "We believe such a new international political order should include the following points:

1. Every country is entitled to choose its own political, economic and social systems in accordance with its own internal conditions;

2. All countries, particularly the superpowers, must strictly abide by the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries;

3. All countries should respect one another, seek common ground while putting aside their differences, live together in peace, treat each other as equals and carry on mutually beneficial co-operation;

4. International disputes should be settled on a fair basis through peaceful means without resorting to threats or use of force; and

5. All countries, big or small, strong or weak, are entitled to take part in the discussion and management of world affairs on equal footing. [no closing quotation mark as received]

Qian also added, "We insist that it is essential to change the unfair and inequitable international economic order. In the handling of international economic relations, it is essential to abide by the principle of equality and mutual benefit. The developed countries are obliged to play their part in improving the international climate and particularly in solving the issue of foreign debt of the developing countries. People of all countries have the right to determine their own economic system and their own path of development, making the necessary readjustments in their economic policies as the need arises."

Gulf War Coverage

UN Chief Satisfied With Cease-Fire Call

OW0103003191 Beijing XINHUA in English
1642 GMT 28 Feb 91

[Text] United Nations, February 28 (XINHUA)—U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar today expressed satisfaction with a call by U.S. President George Bush for a cease-fire in the Gulf.

"It is a reaction of great satisfaction because we hope it is the beginning of the end of this terrible tragedy," he told reporters this morning when asked about his reaction to Bush's call yesterday.

In a televised speech last night, President Bush ordered the U.S.-led allied forces to suspend offensive military operations against Iraq at midnight yesterday and asked Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to send his commanders within 48 hours to meet with allied officers in the war zone to settle the military terms of a permanent cease-fire.

The U.N. chief pointed out that it is now for the U.N. Security Council to take the necessary conclusions.

Referring to the conditions Bush imposed on Iraq for the cease-fire, Perez de Cuellar said, "I think that all in all, what you call conditions put by Mr. Bush are in some ways in accordance with the United Nations Security Council resolutions." "If Iraq accepts all U.N. Security Council resolutions, it wouldn't be too difficult for them to comply with what you call conditions."

Iraq officially notified the Security Council late last night that it "agrees to comply fully with U.N. Security Council Resolution No. 660 and all other U.N. Security Council resolutions."

But Bush said last night that in addition to complying with all the resolutions, Iraq must free all prisoners of war and detained Kuwaiti citizens and give the allied forces the location of all land and sea mines Iraq had laid in the region.

Asked about peace-keeping forces for the area, the U.N. chief said, "We are prepared to send out, as soon as possible, some observers or whatever we are asked for by the Security Council."

Iraq Agrees to Military Commanders' Meeting

OW2802234091 Beijing XINHUA in English
2257 GMT 28 Feb 91

[Text] Washington, February 28 (XINHUA)—Iraq has agreed to designate military commanders to meet with coalition counterparts to arrange for the military aspects of the cease-fire, U.S. President George Bush said today.

Bush, in announcing a cease-fire in the U.S.-coalition fighting against Iraq yesterday, demanded for such a meeting within 48 hours.

Bush said that talks between U.S. and Iraqi representatives to the United Nations indicated that Iraq will release all of the coalition prisoners of war [POWs], one of the U.S. requirements for a permanent cease-fire in the Gulf.

"They have met this one condition which is very good and they have met it promptly," Bush said during the photo session with Al-Sabah, Kuwaiti ambassador to Washington.

"That is that we're going to get together and send high-level military representatives, and we're going to get back our POWs, and we're going to do it fast."

Bush said it was still undecided where and when military commanders would meet but "it will be very soon".

UNSC Views Iraqi Acceptance of Resolutions

OW0103003491 Beijing XINHUA in English
1951 GMT 28 Feb 91

[Text] United Nations, February 28 (XINHUA)—The U.N. Security Council [UNSC] consultations on the Gulf situation adjourned without any decision at 1:10 p.m. today after about 100 minute-discussion on Iraq's acceptance of all 12 U.N. resolutions related to its invasion of Kuwait.

The Security Council then moved into individual consultations between the president of the Security Council and member states.

Diplomatic sources said that during the formal consultations this morning, all member states of the council, including China, expressed welcome to the Iraqi decision

to accept all 12 Security Council resolutions as it was announced in the new letter of Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz sent to the president of the Security Council and the U.N. secretary general late last night.

India said it strongly wanted the council to play major role in resolving the Gulf problem and proposed that the council send an observation group to the Gulf region to monitor the ceasefire and other related issues.

Cuba, Ecuador and some other countries supported the Indian idea. But no decision was made on this proposal.

All member states then agreed to ask the president of the council to hold individual consultations with each member state this afternoon and report to the council as soon as possible.

But, U.N. diplomats said the Security Council is unlikely to adopt any resolution on ceasefire or other related issues today.

They said Washington has prepared a draft resolution based on U.S. President Bush's speech last night. The draft is not available to reporters so far.

While declaring suspension of offensive military operations against Iraq, President Bush in his speech set forth a number of political and military terms for a formal ceasefire, including the immediate release by Iraq of all coalition prisoners of war and third country nationals as well as all Kuwaiti detainees, providing information on the location and nature of all land and sea mines.

Diplomatic sources said that the United States and its allies would not allow the Security Council to take any action before Iraq responded to Bush's terms and its military commanders met with their coalition counterparts in the upcoming 48 hours.

Speaking to reporters before the start of the consultations, Abdalla Saleh al-Ashtal [name, title as received; bureau records show Muhammad 'Abd al-'Aziz Salam in this position], Yemeni ambassador to the U.N., said as Iraq has accepted all 12 U.N. resolutions, there is no reason for foreign troops to stay in the Gulf region and they should leave Iraq and the whole area very soon.

He hoped that at the early stage, the Security Council would formalize a ceasefire and adopt a resolution to lift the sanctions against Iraq and the then occupied Kuwait.

French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas told reporters after he met U.N. Secretary General Perez de Cuellar this morning that it is time now for the United Nations to address other issues in the Middle East, such as the Palestine question, the problem of Lebanon and Arab-Israeli relations.

Asked how soon a ceasefire will be, he said "as soon as the best way."

Diplomatic sources said the Security Council is expected to call a formal meeting sometime tomorrow.

Discusses Cease-Fire Draft

OW0103043491 Beijing XINHUA in English
0222 GMT 1 Mar 91

[Text] United Nations, February 28 (XINHUA)—The five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council met this afternoon to informally exchange views on a U.S. draft resolution for the termination of the Gulf war in view of Iraq's acceptance of all 12 U.N. resolutions, according to diplomatic sources.

The sources said the draft, discussed by Britain, China, France, the Soviet Union and the United States in the closed-door consultations at the U.S. Mission to the United Nations, might be officially tabled to the Security Council tomorrow for further consultations among the 15 members states.

The draft, which was based on the terms set forth by U.S. President George Bush last night, demands that Iraq immediately take all actions necessary to fulfil its obligations arising from the 12 Security Council resolutions related to the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait on August 2, 1990.

It particularly demands that Iraq:

- Rescind immediately its actions purporting to annex Kuwait;
- Accept in principle its liability for any loss, damage, or injury arising in regard to Kuwait and third states, and their nationals and invasion and illegal occupation of Kuwait by Iraq;
- Immediately release all detained Kuwaiti and third country nationals;
- Immediately return the remains of any deceased Kuwaiti and third country nationals detained by Iraq; and
- Immediately return all Kuwaiti property seized by Iraq.

The U.S. draft also demands:

- The permanent cessation of hostile or provocative actions by Iraqi forces against all member states and other parties, including missile attacks and combat aircraft flights;
- The immediate designation by Iraq of military commanders to meet with their counterparts from the U.S.-led coalition forces to arrange for the military aspects of a cessation of hostilities;
- The immediate release by Iraq of all prisoners of war;
- The immediate return of the remains of any deceased personnel of the coalition forces; and
- That Iraq provide all information and assistance in identifying Iraqi mines, booby traps and other explosives as well as any chemical and biological weapons and materials in Kuwait and in the areas of Iraq under the temporary control of the coalition forces.

The draft calls on the coalition forces to commence the orderly repatriation of Iraqi prisoners of war.

The draft decides that the economic sanctions imposed by relevant resolutions "shall" have no further force and effect with respect to Kuwait, but does not mention whether these sanctions remain in force or not with respect to Iraq.

Observers here believe that the question on the lifting of sanctions against Iraq will become one of the most controversial problems in the Security Council.

Another polemic issue is that whether the coalition forces, as the draft stipulates, should reserve the right to resume offensive combat operation if Iraq does not comply with all the above-mentioned demands. Sources said some countries have expressed strongly that they cannot accept this provision.

U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Thomas Pickering, who is also the coordinator for the month of February, is said to have held further consultations with the president of the Security Council late this afternoon.

Sources said the full council may meet again tomorrow to discuss the draft resolution.

World Reaction to End of War Rounded Up

OW2802234291 Beijing XINHUA in English
1714 GMT 28 Feb 91

["Roundup: World Hails End of Gulf War, Kuwaiti Prime Minister To Return to Kuwait"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, February 28 (XINHUA)—The world is now hailing the end of the Gulf war which has lasted 42 days as the Allied forces announced a ceasefire and Iraq agreed to accept all the U.N. Security Council resolutions.

In Baghdad, machine guns, pistols and anti-aircraft guns were fired over the Iraqi capital when news of a pause in military action by the Allied forces spread today.

The gunfire continued into the morning, evidence of hopes for peace among Iraqis, reports from Baghdad said. On Wednesday night, U.S. President George Bush announced a ceasefire effective at 0500 GMT.

When bidding farewell to visiting Pakistani Prime Minister M. Nawaz Sharif in Beijing today, Chinese Premier Li Peng said that China welcomes the suspension of the war announced by the United States and is gratified to see Kuwait's sovereignty being restored.

Drastic changes have taken place in the Gulf situation, Li said. However, great efforts are needed to heal the war wounds and rebuild the homeland.

In Moscow today, Soviet Foreign Minister Aleksandr Bessmertnykh said at a press conference that the current ceasefire in the Gulf "is a result of collective efforts"

of all the countries concerned, including the United States and other coalition countries, in search for a solution to the Gulf issue.

He also said that the Soviet Union carried out dialogue and political efforts in seeking an early end to the Gulf war.

In New Delhi, a government spokesman said the suspension of hostilities in the Gulf region is a most significant step towards the restoration of peace and the re-establishment of durable security and stability in the area.

Finnish Foreign Minister Pertti Paasio expressed satisfaction with President George Bush's announcement of a ceasefire, saying it is a long-awaited piece of good news. He stressed the important role of the United Nations resolutions in solving the Gulf crisis.

In a statement, the Finnish Government said Finland was prepared to join the peace-keeping force of the United Nations to the Gulf region and dispatch military observers to the region. Also, Finland is preparing to help the region to reconstruct.

Australia, a member of the allied forces, expressed its relief that the Gulf war has come to an end. Meanwhile, Prime Minister Bob Hawke also expressed his sorrow for the Iraqi people for whom the war has been catastrophic.

In another development, Kuwaiti Prime Minister Sheikh Sa'ad al-Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah is to return to Kuwait City through Dhahran in a couple of days after a seven-month exile in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

A Kuwaiti press officer told XINHUA here today that some other Kuwaiti cabinet members will also be back home to take up office.

As the war comes to an end with Kuwait liberated, the problem now facing the Gulf is the post-war security system while the task facing Kuwait is the reconstruction.

U.S. Secretary of State James Baker will travel to the Middle East next week to begin peace talks. He will visit Kuwait City on Monday, the planning for his trip was still going on but other stops included Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Syria and Turkey, according to a senior Bush Administration official.

East European Reaction

OW0103085591 Beijing XINHUA in English
0614 GMT 1 Mar 91

[Text] Beijing, March 1 (XINHUA)—East European countries Thursday issued statements welcoming the cease-fire in the Gulf war.

The Yugoslav Foreign Ministry Thursday said the victory of the Kuwaitis was also a victory for all people who love freedom and peace.

The current responsibilities and duties of the Gulf countries, the international community and the Non-Aligned Movement were to eliminate the grave consequences

caused by the war as soon as possible and consolidate peace and security in the Gulf region, so as to create conditions for an early overall solution to the Mideast crisis especially the Palestinian issue.

Yugoslavia would urge non-aligned countries to help Kuwait, Iraq and other Gulf countries to resume trusts and cooperation.

Polish President Lech Walesa Thursday said his country was satisfied with the cease-fire in the Gulf war. The Gulf conflict showed that the peace-loving people knew how to treat invasions.

Polish Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski said Poland would take part in the reconstructions of Kuwait and Iraq.

Meanwhile, the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry praised the unity, determination and drastic action of the international community to protect Kuwait.

The Hungarian Government in a statement hoped to maintain its good relations with all countries in the Middle East on the basis of mutual benefit. Tension should be relaxed through diplomatic ways to strengthen trust and understanding, it said.

Bulgarian President Zhelyu Zhelev Thursday sent a message of congratulations to Kuwaiti Amir Jabir on the liberation of Kuwait from Iraqi occupation. He hailed the restoration of sovereignty, territorial integrity and the lawful state leadership of Kuwait.

Romanian Foreign Ministry in a statement in the name of the Romanian Government, expressed the wish to continue the efforts along with other countries to implement fully all the U.N. resolutions related to the Gulf crisis, and to play a role in the post-war reconstruction of Kuwait.

Moscow Urges Post-War Regional 'Arrangement'

OW0103005691 Beijing XINHUA in English
1638 GMT 28 Feb 91

[Text] Moscow, February 28 (XINHUA)—The international community should get down to working out a post-war arrangement for the Gulf region, particularly a security system that might keep the region free of future military conflicts, Soviet Foreign Minister Aleksandr Bessmertnykh told a news briefing today.

Efforts must be made to thoroughly eliminate any possibilities of fresh military action in the Gulf, Bessmertnykh said.

A United Nations' Security Council meeting should be called after the ceasefire to hold deep and urgent discussions on an ultimate political settlement of the conflict between Iraq and Kuwait, he said.

These could be seen as an official Soviet attitude toward Baghdad, the U.N. Security Council, Washington and the Gulf event, Bessmertnykh said.

The Soviet Union welcomed liberation of Kuwait, the foreign minister said. But he warned that a post-war regional security framework in which Iraq was unable to play its proper role could not possibly become a reliable one.

The settlement of the Gulf crisis would promote a future solution to the Palestine issue, Bessmertnykh added.

Meanwhile, Soviet Presidential Spokesman, Vitaliy Ignatenko, expressed satisfaction over the ending of the war, describing it as a great triumph for the entire international community.

He noted that a complicated period of post-war cooperation between the Soviet Union and U.S. had begun.

There were heaps of problems ahead facing the two countries, Ignatenko admitted.

"The sooner the Soviet Union and the United States take up these problems, the sooner peace, stability and prosperity will be established in the region," he added.

In another development, Valentin Falin, secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, said Thursday the Gulf ceasefire had given the green light for switching the conflict onto political rails.

"The Soviet Union will contribute to the achievement of a balanced settlement, which will help finally restore peace and stability in the Middle East," Falin said.

The United Nations should play the leading role in the settlement of the conflict.

"Any decision, taken outside the international community and based on blocs, will not be viable. If so, contradictions will arise sooner or later," Falin added.

'Roundup' Notes 2 Plans for Post-War Mideast

OW0103065191 Beijing XINHUA in English
0609 GMT 1 Mar 91

[Text] Beijing, March 1 (XINHUA)—The U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and the United States have separately put forward plans for the post-war Middle East shortly after a ceasefire became effective in the Gulf at 0500 GMT on Thursday.

Perez de Cuellar told the Italian L'ESPRESSO weekly published Thursday that he had worked out a three-phase plan for the post-war Middle East.

He explained that the first step of all efforts is to achieve comprehensive disarmament in the Gulf region. He stressed that "whatever the political solutions may be they should be accompanied by a general regional disarmament plan."

The second phase, "a much more difficult and important task" is to help with the economic reconstruction of the countries that have suffered from the war, he said.

"The third phase will be much more long term: Finding a settlement to achieve peace and stability for all the

region's nations, not only in the Gulf, but in the whole Middle East from the Mediterranean to Afghanistan," de Cuellar said.

The United States also proposed to the U.N. Security Council a draft resolution for the termination of the Gulf war.

The five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council—Britain, China, France, the Soviet Union and the United States—met Thursday afternoon to informally exchange views on the U.S. proposal. Sources said the full council may meet again Friday to discuss the draft resolution.

The U.S. draft, which was based on the terms set forth by U.S. President George Bush Wednesday night, demands that Iraq immediately take all actions necessary to fulfil its obligations arising from the 12 Security Council resolutions related to the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait on August 2, 1990.

U.S. State Department Spokeswoman Margaret Tutwiler said the resolution also calls for the release of all Kuwaitis and other nationals detained by Iraq, rescinding its designation of Kuwait as its province and the immediate return of Kuwaiti assets.

"We have always said if Saddam Husayn remains in power it is the view of the United States Government that an arms embargo must continue," said the spokeswoman.

Meanwhile, U.S. Secretary of State James Baker will start a six-nation tour next Wednesday to tackle the post-war challenges facing the Middle East region.

Baker will visit Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Syria, Turkey and the Soviet Union, and other countries may be added during the trip, Tutwiler said.

She said that Baker will discuss four topics related to post-war situation of the Middle East, namely, regional security, arms limitations, the Arab-Israeli conflict and regional economic cooperation.

In another development, U.S. military spokesman, Marine Brigadier General Richard Neal, told reporters in Riyadh on Thursday that withdrawing the massive U.S. forces from the Gulf will be a "lengthy process" and the date to send U.S. troops home cannot be set until peace with Iraq is certain.

The U.S. commander said some additional logistics, maintenance and personnel support units would likely to be brought to Saudi Arabia to facilitate the movement of troops back to their bases in the United States or elsewhere in the world.

New combat units will possibly be brought into the region if the U.S. forces are involved in any lengthy peacekeeping operation in Kuwait.

French Defense Minister Pierre Joxi predicted that the bulk of allied ground forces would be withdrawn quickly

from Iraq and Kuwait once the terms of a ceasefire are set, but naval and air forces might stay much longer.

PRC Concerned Over Payment for Gulf Projects

OW0103122391 Beijing in English to Western
North America 0500 GMT 1 Mar 91

[Report by station reporter Xie Qiao, from the "Current Affairs" program]

[Text] China has joined the international bidding for post-war construction projects in the Persian Gulf. As Radio Beijing's Xie Qiao reports, Chinese officials are concerned about the post payment for any service offered.

[Begin Xie Qiao recording] China's Building Materials Administration is now negotiating with one Gulf country for post-war construction. Officials have not revealed the identity of the Gulf country. Administration official Li Taoping [Bureau file lists Li as director of the administration's Scientific and Technological Development Department] predicts a big market share for China in the rebuilding. [end recording]

Li Taoping stressed that Kuwait is a small country and will have to import large amounts of building materials following the widespread destruction of its infrastructure, and almost all of the major highways and bridges of Iraq have been damaged. Cement will be in great demand in both countries.

China is the world's largest producer of cement. Annual output is about 200 million tonnes. China is also the world's largest flat glass producer, at 4 million tonnes a year. These products are now exported throughout Asia.

Li Taoping says China can also support Kuwait and Iraq with technology, equipment, and labor.

Li Taoping points out that China supervised construction projects in both countries before the war. Five thousand Chinese people helped manage and operate cement, glass, and lime plants in Iraq. China also took part in Kuwait's housing industry. One goal is to bring these projects back in operation.

Li Taoping says the country will also offer competitive prices for new contracts to build highways, bridges, and public buildings. The biggest obstacle for China's plan is debt repayment, especially in Iraq. Iraq already owes China a large pre-war debt. It is doubtful whether any new construction-oriented debts could be repaid soon.

Li Taoping says China is considering whether to bid for construction projects with delayed installment payments. He admits it will not be easy for China to enter the project bidding on this basis. Officials plan to make continued investigation into every aspect of the post-war construction market before any decisions are made.

'Special Article' Analyzes U.S. War Gains

*HK0103083691 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese
1 Mar 91 p 3*

[Special Article by Wu Zhi (0702 1807): "U.S. Gains in the Gulf War"]

[Text] The multinational forces have already won the ground battle in the Gulf war and recovered Kuwait. Whether or not the fighting continues, peace will come sooner or later. The United States will be the big winner in this war. What will it win then?

I. Establishing a Security Organization in the Persian Gulf Headed by the United States

After the Gulf war erupted, the U.S. Government has been deliberating on a post-war Middle East "collective security system." According to U.S. Government officials, this will be a security system backed by U.S. air and naval strength, and joined in by various Middle East countries. This will be a political and military organization resembling NATO. The White House and the Department of State have looked into plans for the post-war Gulf, each with its own position. Although such a task has yet to be completed, the general outlines are quite identical. Deputy National Security Adviser Robert Gates made it clear that for this system, "responsibilities will be shared collectively." That is to say, after the war, Japan and Germany, which provided financial assistance to the multinational forces, will be requested to provide the same kind of assistance. Thus, those Western countries which have direct interests in the Gulf region will also join the system one way or another. Regardless of what happens, when the war ends, this will become the most important political and diplomatic issue. The United States is a liberator and victor in the Gulf war, the Gulf countries have witnessed Iraq's invasion of Kuwait and were themselves involved in the war against Iraq, and post-war Iraq will still be a strong power in the region, therefore, various Gulf countries cannot but accept the idea of a "collective security system." After the organization is established, the United States will undoubtedly play a leading role, and guide and intervene in Gulf affairs through the organization. From now on the Persian Gulf will be under the U.S. sphere of influence.

II. U.S. Military Strength Will Continue To Exist in the Persian Gulf

Arab countries in the Gulf have always harbored anti-U.S. sentiment or been on alert against the United States. Only Saudi Arabia has close relations with the United States, but it involves only oil exports to and arms imports from the United States. The United States realized it had a strategic interest in the region, but was unable to set its foot there. This is illustrated by the fact that in 1983, the U.S. military established a central headquarters concerned with the Gulf, but this headquarters was in the U.S. proper rather than in the Gulf.

Similarly, because the United States could not have garrisons in the Gulf, it could only organize an expeditionary force in the United States, thousands of miles away from the Gulf. This was the only alternative available; it was not that the United States did not want to go, it was because it could not go. The Gulf war provided the U.S. forces a very good opportunity. Bush swore to the Soviet Union and the world before the war: U.S. forces would withdraw from the Gulf after the war. Naturally they have to withdraw, but I am afraid they will not withdraw completely. The U.S. Government will keep some air and naval forces in the Gulf, as a pillar supporting the post-war "Middle East collective security system." National Security Adviser Scowcroft said: "In order to protect Kuwait's safety, we surely need to maintain an army around Kuwait." If U.S. forces have to stay, they have to use regional air and naval bases, and thus, their dream of acquiring military bases will come true.

III. Gulf Oil Resources and World Oil Prices Controlled and Manipulated by the United States

Gulf oil accounts for 65 percent of the world's oil resources. Each year, the United States imports 30 percent of its oil from the Gulf; West Europe, 75 percent; and Japan, 85 percent. In the past, oil resources belonged to various countries, while the price was controlled by OPEC, which could manipulate the price at any moment by controlling the output. The United States is now committed politically and militarily in the region, and the situation has changed. Although oil resources still belong to various oil-producing countries in name, if a global economic crisis or a world war breaks out, to the extent that the U.S.' basic interests are jeopardized, the United States can exert control at any moment, and get ahold of the lifeline which is a life-and-death matter to the country, and protect the oil supply. If the United States can play a leadership role in Gulf affairs through the "Middle East collective security system," then, the OPEC countries in the Gulf cannot randomly manipulate oil output and raise prices as they did in the past; before they make any major decisions, they must first look at Uncle Sam's face, and consider the interests of the United States and the West. Before the war, Iraq was an OPEC member who could exert important influence, and a country which insisted on limiting output and safeguarding prices; after the war, its say will diminish. In addition, the oil money in the United States has been greedily gazing at the opportunity of oil exploration and oil industry in the Gulf. In the past, there were big obstacles; after the war, a good investment opportunity has become available. The oil money in the United States will probably enter the Gulf region along with the triumphant U.S. forces, and will gradually acquire some importance. To conclude, a stable oil supply and oil price will bring about long-term benefits to the United States and West.

IV. The Middle East Region Will Become a Market for the United States To Dump Its Arms

In the Middle East region, other than Egypt, Syria, Iraq, and Iran, which armed themselves during the fourth

Middle East war and the Iran-Iraq war, many other countries are militarily weak. Their weak armies and huge wealth have become a conspicuous contrast. "Strengthening armament and building a militarily strong nation" has become the future national strategy for many countries. Saudi Arabia has already taken action, and spent a huge amount of money to buy arms and organize Army and step-up training; in just a few months before the war, its Army expanded from 65,000 men to 120,000 men, a 100 percent increase [as published].

After the war, the Middle East will enter a period in which arms will be expanded. These countries all have large amounts of petrodollars, and are capable of strengthening arms. The United States will be the first choice when arms must be imported. War is the best advertisement, and the U.S. arms dealers have already had the best advertisement during the war. The television networks enabled the whole world to see various warplanes performing to the best of their abilities, and various guided weapons working wonders. Even President Bush boasted about the Patriot missile in Congress. Many weapons which were largely unknown at night became well-known when the day dawned, and order forms came continually from inside and outside the country. The U.S. arms industry, which has been affected by arms reduction and military budget cuts, has become prosperous again, and this will last for some time after the war. Of course, the United States will urge the Gulf countries to strengthen their arms in order to share responsibilities. The United States knows clearly that to dump a large quantity of arms on weak countries will not constitute a threat to itself. Only countries which are as ambitious and strong as Iraq should be restricted, and the United States will continue to block the sale of arms to Iraq.

V. The United States Will Acquire the Priority To Rebuild Kuwait

The Gulf war has nearly leveled Kuwait, and according to Western experts' estimates, post-war rebuilding needs \$40-\$60 billion. Fortunately, with its tremendous overseas assets, Kuwait can afford this huge cost. The exiled Kuwaiti Government has already started contacting Western companies to conduct talks on rebuilding the country. In order to win the contracts, companies in various countries have already been competing among themselves, while the companies in the most favorable position are those from the United States. Ghazi Muhammad Amin al-Rayyis, Kuwaiti ambassador to Britain, said frankly: "We will consider those countries which helped us expel Iraq for help to rebuild us." This reflects the Kuwaiti Government's attitude. Kuwait was "brought back to life" mainly by the United States, who made great efforts. To this savior, Kuwait is naturally extremely grateful, and is anxious to pay it back, therefore, it will not treat the Americans unfairly. It is not difficult to imagine that the United States will win more than half or even a majority of the contracts for rebuilding Kuwait. This

more or less will bring about some prosperity to the deteriorating U.S. economy. Now that Bush has won the war, he has to stabilize the economic growth rate, so that he can win the next election.

A war has brought about many benefits, and it is not difficult to understand why Bush must fight the war, and fight it to the end.

Soviet Union

Moscow Radio Interviews Yazov on Upcoming Visit

*OW0103125891 Moscow International Service
in Mandarin 0700 GMT 1 Mar 91*

[Announcer-read report on interview with USSR Minister of Defense Dmitry Yazov by special correspondent Plevakho; place, date not given; from the "Asian Affairs" program]

[Text] Dear listeners, one of the issues discussed during an interview with Marshal Yazov, USSR minister of defense, by Radio Moscow's special correspondent Plevakho, was the development of Soviet-Chinese relations and its influence over the situation in the region.

Plevakho said: A great deal already has been discussed about your forthcoming visit to China. With regard to this fact, people still raise such questions as the following: What kind of contribution can a soldier make to developing Soviet-Chinese relations? In your opinion, does the stability of Soviet-Chinese relations have any influence over the military and political situation in the Asia-Pacific region?

Yazov said: We think that our relations with China include the military sphere and that they do play a role in stabilizing the whole situation in eastern Asia because the USSR and China are two superpowers, and as such, many things depend on their stands. It should be pointed out that recently China decided on some important policies concerning reducing their armed forces. In order to show the Chinese that we will not start an offensive, we also have done a great many things in this regard. We have withdrawn our motorized infantry divisions from the border areas, where now only machine gun artillery divisions fixed at the firing point are deployed. It is hard for troops so deployed to push ahead in an assault. We noticed the Chinese side also took similar actions.

The defense minister said: I believe our relations are normal. Incidentally, I would also like to talk about my upcoming China visit. At present, we have a very tight work schedule because we are withdrawing our troops from Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Germany, and Poland. In spite of our present heavy workload, we have reached an agreement with the Chinese side, through consultation, on my coming visit to China in March. By the way, I have never visited China before and so would like very much to see the living conditions of the People's Liberation Army of China and how they study. There is another fact that gives me reason

for wanting to visit China, namely, we were once good friends in the past. For instance, I studied together with some Chinese in the (Voronezh) Military Academy. Guo Moruo, Zhu De, and other famous Chinese figures attended our academy. We were at odds with each other later on. We have been having fairly good contacts with each other since Gorbachev's visit to China.

Soviet Defense Minister stressed that, taking Gorbachev's forthcoming visit to Japan into consideration, we definitely will be able to achieve important political successes in the Asia-Pacific region.

PRAVDA Editorial Views Chinese, Soviet Reform

OW0103013591 Beijing XINHUA in English
1413 GMT 28 Feb 91

[Text] Moscow, February 28 (XINHUA)—Reform now underway in both China and the Soviet Union is aimed at more effectively tapping the potential of the socialist system, an editorial of the Soviet Communist Party newspaper, PRAVDA, said today.

The people of the two nations were hoping to exchange lessons and experiences in their respective reforms, PRAVDA said.

The Soviet Union was not isolated and lonely in the hard exploration for a renewed socialism because its giant neighbor, China, was also engaged in the same cause, the editorial said.

Normalization of Sino-Soviet ties had reaped fruits, with both sides having a sense of safe and reliable backyard borders, it added.

The Soviet Union and China could work together in the international arena to prevent a possible nuclear havoc, restore regional peace in "hot-spot" areas and build trust and security in the Asian-Pacific region, PRAVDA said.

CPSU's Ivashko Arrives in Shanghai

OW0103111791 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin
2300 GMT 28 Feb 91

[By station reporter Xu Wei; from the "Morning News" program]

[Text] Vladimir Antonovich Ivashko, deputy general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Shanghai from Beijing by special plane last night [28 February]. He was greeted at the airport by Wu Bangguo, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee, and Zhao Yunjun, director of the municipal Foreign Affairs Office.

Ivashko began a visit to China on 26 February at the invitation of the CPC.

Accompanying Ivashko on his visit to Shanghai are Li Shuzheng, deputy director of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; N.N. Solovyev, Soviet ambassador to China; and (Ozatov), deputy chief of the International Department of the

CPSU Central Committee. Soviet Consul General in Shanghai Razumovskiy was on hand at the airport.

Soviet Reportage on Ivashko Visit

WA0103164591

For Soviet reportage on the visit to the PRC by Vladimir Antonovich Ivashko, deputy general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, please see the China section of the 1 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Yazov Says Gulf War Shows Defense 'Drawbacks'

OW0103090891 Beijing XINHUA in English
0844 GMT 1 Mar 91

[Text] Moscow, March 1 (XINHUA)—Soviet Defense Minister Dmitry Yazov said here Thursday that Iraq's crushing defeat in the Gulf war shed light on the drawbacks of the Soviet national defense on which the Iraqi Army largely depends.

TASS quoted the minister as telling the Supreme Soviet that what happened in Kuwait and Iraq calls for a review of the Soviet Union's entire air defense system.

He said that the Iraqi air defense system, which consisted for the most part of Soviet missiles, "failed in most cases."

Earlier, however, the Moscow newspaper "IZVESTIYA" quoted a senior Soviet military expert as saying that the Gulf war did not demonstrate the advantages of U.S. weaponry for the Iraqi Army had little of the latest Soviet technology.

The expert said: "Iraq's weaponry, including what was Soviet-made, was produced mainly in the 1960s and 1970s."

Gorbachev Visits Belorussia, Stresses Concord

OW0103031891 Beijing XINHUA in English
0150 GMT 1 Mar 91

[Text] Moscow, February 28 (XINHUA)—Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev said today that the domestic concord meets the interests of Soviet citizens, the official TASS news agency reported.

He said the Soviet Communist Party should become the coherent factor for the intermediate forces which hold the identical views, TASS said.

The remarks came during his meeting with the representatives from different circles in the city of Byhov, in Mogilov region, of the Belorussian Republic.

Gorbachev said the domestic crisis can be overcome only if the Soviet Union effectively keeps the country from plunging into political confrontation, social turbulence and economic chaos. [sentence as received]

TASS quoted the president as saying that the stances of various political forces in the country tended to be

radical with tougher demands in recent days which worsened social split and domestic antagonism.

He insisted that a stable political union consisting of intermediate forces be established, saying that "the main idea of the forces is and will be the one in line with the interests of the Soviet majority, namely the domestic concord."

Gorbachev paid a two-day visit to Belorussia starting on Tuesday.

Security Troops Hold Public Order Exercises

OW0103041991 Beijing XINHUA in English
0215 GMT 1 Mar 91

[Text] Moscow, February 28 (XINHUA)—The Information Center of the Soviet Interior Ministry announced today that law enforcement units of the ministry held exercises here on February 26-27 in a bid to work out effective plans and tactics of action.

The official TASS News Agency reported that the commanders of the Soviet security troops and those who guard and escort prisoners participated in the exercises which were directed by First Deputy Interior Minister Colonel-General Boris Gromov.

Public order in the Soviet Union has worsened and some extremists have even claimed that they would seize power by military means. In the regions of ethnical confrontation in particular, incidents of attacking state apparatus and security departments and seizing weapons have occurred repeatedly.

Northeast Asia

Mongolian Party Elects New Chairman

OW0103035591 Beijing XINHUA in English
0257 GMT 1 Mar 91

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, February 28 (XINHUA)—Budragchaagiyn Dash-Yondon was elected Chairman of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee at the party's 20th congress which ended here today.

Dash-Yondon, 45, was elected to the Control Commission of the party Central Committee in April, 1990 and became Central Committee member and member of the Central Presidium in November last year.

Natsagiyn Bagabandi, Badamdorjiyn Bathishig and Jigjidiyn Boldbaatar were elected as secretaries of the new Central Committee consisting of 99 people, and as members of the Central Presidium.

The other five of the nine-member presidium are Sanduyjabyin Dashdabaa, Dansengiyn Lundaijancan, Budsurengiyn Tumen, Lodongiyn Tudeb and Choyjilsurengiyn Purebdorj.

Byambyn Choyjilsuren became chairman of the Control Commission of the Central Committee comprising 33 members.

The congress, which opened on February 25, passed the amended platform and constitution of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and a resolution on the report made by Gombojabyn Ochirbat, former chairman of the party Central Committee.

XINHUA Profile

OW0103092091 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0637 GMT 1 Mar 91

[By XINHUA reporter Ba-Ta-Er-Cang (1572 1044 1422 0221): "Figure in the News: Budragchaagiyn Dash-Yondon, Chairman of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 28 Feb (XINHUA)—The 20th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] which ended on 28 February elected Budragchaagiyn Dash-Yondon as chairman of its Central Committee.

B. Dash-Yondon was born in 1946 to a herdsman's family in Tsetslerleg County, Hovsgol Province, northern Mongolia. After graduating from a high school in Hovsgol in 1964, he attended Mongolian National University, from which in 1968 he received the degree, deputy doctor of philosophy, specializing in history. From 1968 to 1974, he taught at his alma mater. He was an inspector for the MPRP Central Committee from 1978 to 1979, vice president of the Advanced Party School from 1979 to 1985, and deputy director and director of a department under the MPRP Central Committee from 1985 to 1990. He has been the chairman of the Ulaanbaatar City party committee since May 1990. At the Extraordinary MPRP Congress convened in April 1990, he was elected member of the MPRP Central Control Commission. At the Fifth MPRP Central Committee Plenum in November, 1990, he was elected member of the Central Committee and the Presidium.

Wang Qun, Delegation Meet Mongolian Premier

OW0103151191 Beijing XINHUA in English
1447 GMT 1 Mar 91

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, March 1 (XINHUA)—Mongolian Premier Dashiyn Byambasuren met the Chinese Communist Party delegation headed by Central Committee member Wang Qun today.

At the meeting, both sides expressed willingness to further promote the relations and cooperation between the two parties and the two countries.

The Chinese delegation arrived here Sunday for celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

DPRK Military on Alert During 'Team Spirit'

SK0103122691 Beijing International Service
in Korean 1100 GMT 28 Feb 91

[Text] In connection with the Team Spirit-91 joint military exercise, which is now being conducted by the United States and South Korea, the supreme commander of the Korean People's Army [KPA] issued an order to all units of the KPA to take a position of full combat preparedness.

According to a report of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY on 26 February, the KPA supreme command declared the order in terms of a communique.

The communique pointed out that, regardless of protests and denunciation by the entire Korean people and the world's peace-loving progressive people, the United States and the South Korean authorities are publicly conducting the Team Spirit-91 joint military exercise. The communique also pointed out that the Team Spirit-91 joint military exercise is aimed at creating the most dangerous situation on the Korean Peninsula and at putting the situation on the Korean Peninsula at the brink of a war.

The United States and South Korea have now been conducting the Team Spirit-91 joint military exercise since the end of January.

Military forces numbering 140,000 are participating in the Team Spirit exercise. The exercise reportedly will continue until the end of April.

DPRK Embassy Protests

OW0103045191 Beijing XINHUA in English
0317 GMT 1 Mar 91

[Text] Beijing, March 1 (XINHUA)—Pae Yong-jae, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in China, gave a press conference here today to protest and condemn the "Team Spirit 91" joint military exercises launched by the U.S. and South Korean authorities.

Pyongyang Rally

OW0103065391 Beijing XINHUA in English
0614 GMT 1 Mar 91

[Text] Pyongyang, February 28 (XINHUA)—Over 10,000 citizens held a rally here Thursday to accuse the United States and South Korea of staging the "Spirit 91" military exercises. [sentence as received]

Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and vice-premier, said at the rally that the joint U.S.-South Korean military exercises had aggravated tension in the Korean peninsula, according to the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY.

The United States and South Korea announced on January 25 the holding of the "Spirit 91" exercises.

Kang maintained that current developments showed that the most urgent issue facing the Korean nation was to relax tension, remove the danger of war and safeguard peace in the Korean peninsula. He urged the United States and South Korea to stop immediately the "Spirit 91" exercises.

He called upon the Korean people to heighten their vigilance, promote socialist construction and further consolidate their socialist system.

'Roundup' Notes Progress in DPRK-Japan Ties

OW0103051591 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0843 GMT 27 Feb 91

["Roundup—New Progress in DPRK-Japan Relations, (by reporter Jiang Yuzhe (1203 0961 1813))"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Tokyo, 27 Feb (XINHUA)—A delegation of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] headed by Kim Young-sun, secretary of the party's Central Committee, today concluded its eight-day visit to Japan. This was the first visit to Japan by a WPK delegation; it signified that new progress had been made in DPRK relations with Japan.

Before World War II, the Korean peninsula was under Japan's colonial rule for 36 years. After the war, for various historical reasons, DPRK and Japan had been in a situation of confrontation for a long time. In September 1990, delegations of Japan's Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] and the Socialist Democratic Party of Japan [JSP] visited Pyongyang at the invitation of the DPRK. The WPK, LDP, and JSP signed a "Three-Party Common Declaration". The declaration stresses the need to eliminate the abnormal situation in relations between the two countries, and urged that the two countries establish diplomatic relations as soon as possible. In addition, in October 1990, LDP Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa led an LDP delegation to Pyongyang which also took part in activities to mark the 45th anniversary of the founding of the WPK. Both sides affirmed that the DPRK and Japan will develop relations between the two countries and parties on the basis of independence, equality, and mutual benefit. Kim Young-sun and his party's visit to Japan was to reciprocate LDP and JSP visits to the DPRK.

During the WPK delegation's visit, Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu veered from usual practice to meet with the delegation in the capacity of the president of LDP. Kaifu expressed the hope the two countries would establish stable relations based on mutual trust. Kim Young-sun relayed to Kaifu a letter personally written by Chairman Kim Il-song. It was reported that, in his letter, Chairman Kim Il-song said developing friendly relations with Japan was DPRK's long-held stand, and that establishing friendly relations between the DPRK and Japan will contribute to achieving peace and common prosperity in Asia.

As a member of the Japanese cabinet, Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama also held talks with the WPK delegation. Nakayama highly praised the two countries'

talks on establishing diplomatic relations, and expressed the hope that DPRK would allow the International Atomic Energy Agency to conduct nuclear inspections in the country, and that talks between the prime ministers of South and North Korea would resume soon. Kim Young-sun said South Korea has a large stockpile of nuclear weapons, which poses a threat to the Asian region, so it is a problem that needs to be solved first.

During its stay in Tokyo, the WPK delegation also had wide contacts with people of Japanese political circles. Kim Young-sun met with Japanese former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, Shin Kanemaru, Kiichi Miyazawa, Ichiro Ozawa, and other LDP leaders, and held talks with JSP Chairwoman Takako Doi and leaders of other opposition parties. Kim Young-sun said his meetings with people of Japanese political circles helped promote mutual understanding and contributed to improving relations between the DPRK and Japan.

Before the WPK delegation's visit ended, the LDP and WPK signed an agreement on promoting exchanges between the two countries. The main points of the agreement included the following: The LDP and WPK will maintain regular contacts to promote mutual understanding and strengthen cooperation; the two parties will exchange views on domestic and overseas activities and on major international issues; and the two parties actively will promote exchanges in the economic field, among young people and women, and in the areas of culture, art, and sports.

Observers here held that the WPK delegation's visit to Japan enabled DPRK-Japan relations to take another step forward. Although Japan's relations with South Korea to a certain degree will influence the development of DPRK-Japan relations, the improvement of these relations, as pointed out by Kim Young-sun, is in line with the current world trend and conforms to the common wishes of the people of the two countries.

Article Critiques Japanese Defense Policy

HK2802105591 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese
No 2, 16 Jan 91 pp 12-13

[Article by Zhou Jihua (0719 1323 5478): "The Trend of Japanese Defense Policy"]

[Text] The aims of Japan's defense policy are undergoing changes; actual combat effectiveness is likely to achieve a world-class level in the next century. These conditions have roused the attention of many countries in the Asia-Pacific Region.

Japan is readjusting its national strategy of converting from an economic to a political power, while revising its security strategy and defense policy.

"Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security Between Japan and the United States" and "Japan's Self Defense"

In the considerable time since World War II ended, Japan's security strategy has been based on the cornerstone of the "Treaty of Security Between Japan and the United States." For a time, Japan leaned heavily on the United States in foreign and military affairs, while relying on other countries economically, thus leaving very little room for choice in its policies. This being the case, its security strategy chiefly relied on the U.S. "umbrella." The guiding idea for Japan's new security strategy developed in depth after the expansion of its economic strength. In August 1980, Japan presented an advisory report on "Comprehensive Strategy To Ensure Security," in which it was proposed for the first time that the insurance of security means "protecting Japan's national life from threats of all sorts." In addition to military security, areas to be protected included energy resources, grain, natural resources, and precautions against natural disasters according to the report. The economy, foreign affairs, security, and precautions against disasters were all included in operational planning under one major system of national survival and development. Such plans reflected the expansion of the guiding idea of Japan's security strategy.

In its strategy to ensure security, Japan has gradually placed the effectiveness of "self defense" in a very important position. Back in 1970, when Japan published a "White Paper on Defense," the first of its kind in postwar days, it proposed the goal of self defense. Later, it was apprehensive that such wording might rouse premonitions in the United States and Japan's neighboring countries in Asia, so it stopped using it in 1976. However, Japan has never relaxed its efforts to elevate its level of self defense. In December 1984, Prime Minister Nakasone's think tank submitted a report, stating that the "nuclear umbrella" could not protect U.S. allies from threats of conventional war during a period of nuclear confrontation; only by possessing their own considerable levels of self-defense capabilities while cooperating with the United States, could they expect to shield under the U.S. "nuclear umbrella." In 1987, for the first time in post war days, Japan's military expenditure broke through the 1 percent of its GNP ceiling; with economic growth, its military expenditure has increased with each passing year.

Unprecedented drastic turbulence took place in the world situation in 1990, while the 30-year term of the "Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security Between Japan and the United States" expired. That gave rise in Japan to demands for revising and even abolishing the treaty, with the aim of eventually breaking U.S. control of Japan's security. The Japanese Government stated that although the world was undergoing great changes, a situation making changing or abolishing the treaty imperative was not on the horizon. In extending the treaty's effective term, the Japanese Government stated that its importance to Japan remained unchanged. This

served to ease the concerns of Japan's neighboring countries in Asia about Japan becoming a military power. Actually, Japan wants to continue to give play to the treaty's role as a "nuclear umbrella," while utilizing the treaty as a veil for augmenting its armaments. In 1990, Japan largely completed its army-building indexes, as stipulated in the "Program for Defense Plan" formulated in 1976. From now on, it will further combine its military strength with high technology, while gradually reducing its reliance on the United States.

In short, Japan's postwar security strategy has always been founded on two pillars: The structure of mutual cooperation and security between Japan and the United States and "Japan's Self Defense." There will not be any major changes in the near future. However, Japan's intentions are quietly undergoing some eye-catching changes, namely, with the "Treaty on Security" between Japan and the United States as the key, first to move to attaching equal importance to "self defense," then to convert gradually to making "self defense" the key.

Breaking Through the Periphery of "Specializing in Defense"

Based on article nine of the Japanese Constitution, the Japanese Government defines Japan's basic defense strategy as "specializing in defense," with the "official" explanation of this point by Japanese authorities being: Japan will limit its defense forces to the minimum needed, which will be employed only when Japan is under attack by force and their use is limited to the minimum needed. Based on this principle, Japan's Armed Forces must confine themselves to defensive operations within Japan's own territory and territorial waters, while they must not attack military bases on any other country's territory, dispatch troops overseas, or be equipped with offensive weapons. However, Japanese military figures have always challenged such restrictions. When Japan's strategic interests spread all over the world as its status as an economic power became established in the 1980's, it dawned upon them that this strategic principle was an obstacle to Japan's becoming a political power and some concepts formerly limited to academic discussions gradually found their way into the press. Some important government figures began to have hazy ideas about breaking out of the restrictions of article nine of the constitution. For example, the "Strategic Assessment" formulated by the Council of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General Office stated that it was imperative "to implement, within our power, close offensive operations on enemy territory." From then on, there has been no end to discussion about implementing attacks on enemy bases in case of assault. In his article, former commander in chief of the Self-Defense Fleet, Kenichi Kitamura, revealed what is really in Japanese military minds. He stated: The world political and strategic structures will undergo important changes. Japan should not stubbornly hold fast to its original defense concept but change its ossified attitude of cocooning itself. He believed that because of Japan's important geographical position, defense of its territory and the three straits is

conducive to East Asian security; and safeguarding a maritime channel that stretches 1,000 nautical miles is favorable to the U.S. Navy's freedom of maneuver and security as well as to the security of maritime trade with the West. This being the case, it is best for Japan to explicitly manifest that it is willing to make contributions to the region's collective security through Japan's self-defense (14 March 1988 issue of Japan's *SEKAI SHIMBUN*.)

Since 1989, the Japanese Government has on two occasions pounded at the forbidden area of "dispatching troops overseas." On the first occasion, it proposed to send its naval vessels to escort freighters conveying plutonium, a nuclear fuel; on the other occasion, it dished up the "UN Peace Cooperation Bill" in relation to the Gulf crisis. Although both attempts were rejected by the Japanese Diet, we can see that some people in Japan are strong in their determination to revise the principle of "specializing in defense."

At the same time, Japan's Defense Agency is also taking an active part in studying operational concepts meeting the new situation. The operational concept past land forces was "holding fast to positions at home while launching counterattacks." With the gradual contraction of U.S. Armed Forces stationed overseas, Japan believes that it must and can adopt the strategy of "resisting on the front line, while annihilating the enemy at an earlier stage" to prevent an enemy from occupying Japan's interior as a result of de facto passiveness. In the past, Japan's air defense system always regarded key positions in its territory and vessels as the key. With the development of military technology, an enemy may launch a sea-based assault at great distance from targets. On such grounds, Japan's Defense Agency believes that there is a need to build a comprehensive naval surface-to-air defense system, including land and fleet defenses, to implement a multi-tiered guard and air-defense operational network, doing its best to intercept and impede approaches and attacks from enemy planes over the sea. At the same time, the navy is required to assume antisubmarine and escort duties and to blockade the straits and organize a West Pacific sea area defense system in cooperation with the U.S. Seventh Fleet. It follows that the intention of "specializing in defense" is gradually extending to "containment" and "overseas" defense and will eventually evolve to "offensive defense." In its operational guiding concept, active defense is stressed and "beach annihilation" is changed to "annihilation in maritime operations," while "awaiting reinforcement at fixed positions" is changed to "assaulting the opponent's bases."

Possibility of Japan Turning Into a Military Power

Presently, Japan's Self-Defense Forces remain defensive. Viewing Japan's defense strategy and operational concept, the mid-range goal is to improve the offensive and long-range fire capabilities of troops on the basis of existing equipment according to the operational requirements of safeguarding the 1,000 nautical mile maritime

channel to form a Far East defense screen in cooperation with U.S. Armed Forces. Japan's military equipment is up to world-class standard, while its military expenditure accounts for only some 1 percent of its GNP. However, according to NATO's method of calculation, Japan's capabilities rank third in the world. The capacity of Japan's basic industry is several scores of times that during World War II; its exploitation of nuclear technology and the means of transportation is also up to world-class standards. Viewing all potentials, we find that Japan already possesses the material basis for becoming a military power. This being the case, it is a matter of course that countries in the Asia-Pacific Region which endured the suffering from invasion by Japanese troops are showing great concern about the tendency of Japan's policy and its influence on opinion at home.

On the other hand, we must see that postwar Japan has fulfilled the goal through economic means which it failed to accomplish in wartime, while succeeding in building an economic structure that can withstand international pounding. The mainstream of the common understanding by the government and the public is precisely that wantonly engaging in military aggression is unfavorable to Japan's survival and development; moreover, its current prosperity would be threatened with complete destruction. We can believe that the overwhelming majority of Japan's national political forces are against a regression to the militarist road. Although the combat effectiveness of the Japanese Army is moderate, its equipment level, magnitude of fire power, and operational capabilities are of world-class standards, at least it can be counted as a "military power" in the Far East region.

Another worry for people is that Japan may develop nuclear weapons, especially as some medium military powers already possess nuclear weapons. Analyzing Japan's specific national conditions, we believe Japan will not make such a bad decision. Because Japan is the only country that has suffered from the atom bomb, its nationals have always detested atomic war. Moreover, Japan's geographical and economic conditions mean that it cannot afford an attack from modern nuclear weapons. First, Japan is a narrow island country; in time of war, it is void of strategic depth and would have only a very brief warning period against missiles. Second, it has a high density of factories and population. What is more, it has some 40 working nuclear reactors; aside from Hokkaido and Okinawa, there are at least three nuclear power plants in each of nine other areas. Even if only one nuclear reactor were attacked by conventional warheads, the consequences would be beyond our imagination, to say nothing of nuclear assault. Should a nuclear reactor in each of the nine areas be hit, 180,000 square km of its territory would become radioactive, accounting for half of Japan's entire territory. In a nutshell, developing nuclear weapons will not enhance Japan's security but will only end in the country's survival being threatened by a fatal blow. A report entitled "Defense Strategy and Topics From Now On"

published by "Japan Strategy Research Center," headed by former Deputy Prime Minister Kanamaru, stated that since the U.S. "nuclear umbrella" which Japan relies on has already changed into "a nuclear weapon ferryboat," the "three nuclear-free principles" should be revised while allowing U.S. nuclear-powered submarines to enter Japan's territorial waters. This is likely to become Japan's nuclear policy in the 1990's.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Ambassador to Thailand Meets Military Chief

OW2802122491 Beijing XINHUA in English
1212 GMT 28 Feb 91

[Text] Bangkok, February 28 (XINHUA)—Chinese Ambassador to Thailand Li Shichun called on here today Chairman of the Thai National Peacekeeping Council Sunthorn Kongsompong, and both sides expressed their desire to further the friendly relationship between China and Thailand.

The council spokesman Banchorn Chawansilpa told reporters after their meeting that the purpose of Li's meeting with Sunthorn is to reiterate a friendly relationship between China and Thailand.

During the meeting, Sunthorn expressed his thanks to Li for his calling on him and reiterated that the good relationship between the two countries will be continued, the spokesman said.

Peacekeeping Council Recognized

HK0103134891 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN
SHE in Chinese 1200 GMT 1 Mar 91

["Dispatch": "Li Shichun, China's ambassador to Thailand, Meets General Sunthorn Kongsompong and Recognizes the Thai National Peacekeeping Council"—ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE headline]

[Text] Bangkok, 1 Mar (Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—The Chinese Government has officially recognized the Thai National Peacekeeping Council that took over the Chatchai administration a few days ago and China becomes the first country to recognize the council.

China's ambassador to the Kingdom of Thailand went to the Thai supreme command yesterday to pay a visit to General Sunthorn Kongsompong, chairman of the Thai National Peacekeeping Council. He declared that China recognizes the Thai National Peacekeeping Council and stressed that the present relations between Thailand and China are good and will be strengthened continuously.

Colonel Banchorn Chawansilpa, assistant secretary of the Thai Army, disclosed that during the meeting, General Sunthorn Kongsompong felt grateful to Ambassador Li for his good intentions and reiterated that the good relations between Thailand and China would develop continuously.

He said that the Thai National Peacekeeping Council was greatly honored by Ambassador Li's visit because China's ambassador was the first representative of a foreign country that had met the council.

Ties To Remain Unchanged

OW0103084191 Beijing XINHUA in English
0452 GMT 1 Mar 91

[Text] Bangkok, March 1 (XINHUA)—Thai Foreign Ministry officials believe that Thailand's relations with neighboring countries during the interim period leading to the general election will remain unchanged, local press reported today.

The officials said their assumption was based on the fact that the Thai Army had always maintained strong ties with countries in the region, especially Malaysia, Myanmar [Burma] and Laos, which are Thailand's immediate neighbors.

The officials also believed ASEAN neighbors would feel more comfortable with Thailand's policy on Cambodia.

Change in Thailand's internal politics would not slow down the Cambodian peace process because Indonesia and France are now taking the leading role on the issue as co-chairmen of the International Paris Conference on Cambodia, according to the officials.

Thailand would continue to play a supporting role in the process and adhere to the peace documents adopted by the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council and the peace agreement drafted by Indonesia and France, they said.

Thailand's policy on Cambodia would be carried out by the Foreign Ministry on the advice of the military, the reports said.

The officials noted that Western protest against the military seizure of power would have no serious impact on Thailand's overall relations with those foreign governments in the short term.

It was very unlikely that any of those governments would resort to economic action against Thailand, they said.

Australian Foreign Minister on Hopes for Ties

OW2802151891 Beijing XINHUA in English
1403 GMT 28 Feb 91

[Text] Canberra, February 28 (XINHUA)—Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans said here today he hoped that the relations between Australia and China would be developed smoothly.

Evans made the remarks during his meeting with Han Xu, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries.

Evans handed to Han a copy of the statement of decision to remove restrictions on China by the Australian Government on February 26, as soon as he met Han at the Parliament House this morning.

Han, who is now visiting Australia at the invitation of the Australia and China Council, told Evans that the Chinese Government attaches importance to developing the friendly relations and cooperation with Australia.

"We welcome and appreciate the positive steps the Australian Government has taken towards the restoration and improvement of Sino-Australian relations," he added.

Han also made a brief account of the guidelines concerning China's economic development for the years to come, and stressed the importance of the stability in developing economy in the country.

Evans expressed the hope that he would like to meet the Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen in the United Nations or in Beijing later this year.

Near East & South Asia

Li Ximing Leads CPC Delegation to India

OW0103034591 Beijing XINHUA in English
0302 GMT 1 Mar 91

[Text] Beijing, March 1 (XINHUA)—A delegation of the Communist Party of China (CPC) led by Li Ximing, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, left here by air this morning on a friendly visit to India at the invitation of the Indian National Congress (Indira Gandhi).

Li Ximing is also secretary of the CPC Beijing Municipal Committee. Among the members of the delegation is Li Chengren, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee.

Seeing the delegation off at the airport were Chen Xitong, state councilor and mayor of Beijing, Zhu Liang, head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, and C.V. Ranganathan, Indian ambassador to China.

Pakistan's Sharif Says Visit 'Highly Successful'

OW0103115991 Beijing XINHUA in English
1123 GMT 1 Mar 91

[Text] Islamabad, March 1 (XINHUA)—Pakistani Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif this noon described his China trip as "highly successful" upon his return from a four-day official visit to that country.

Addressing a press conference at the Islamabad International Airport on his return from Beijing, he said Pakistan and China had identical stand on the Gulf as well as on many regional and international issues.

He noted that his talks with the Chinese leaders on "furthering our relations in the fields of defense, economy and politics" would bear "far-reaching results" to the mutual advantage of both countries.

He believed that the relations with China had been the cornerstone of Pakistan's foreign policy and a definitive boost in the time-tested China-Pakistan relations in various fields could become possible.

Chinese President Yang Shangkun and Premier Li Peng have accepted the invitations to visit Pakistan in the near future, he said.

Expressing his satisfaction over the termination of hostilities in the Gulf, the prime minister said it has vindicated the policy of his government, adding that Pakistan would play its best possible role in the reconstruction of the war-ravaged Kuwait.

In reply to a question regarding withdrawal of Pakistan's 10,000 troops from Saudi Arabia, he said any decision in this respect would be made in consultation with Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

At the press conference, Nawaz Sharif also dealt with the Kashmir issue and the Bangladesh general elections. He said he had sent a formal message to Begum Khalida Zia felicitating her on the victory achieved by her Bangladesh National Party (BNP) in the elections.

Nawaz Sharif and his party left here for a China visit on February 26.

West Europe

Qian Qichen on Sino-West European Relations

HK0103070791 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 28 Feb 91 p 6

[XINHUA report: "Qian Qichen on Principles Governing China's Relations With West Europe"]

[Text] Madrid, 26 Feb (XINHUA)—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, who is here in Spain on a visit, made a speech on the current international situation and China's relations with West Europe at the Center of Studies of Foreign Policy of Spain on the evening of 26 February. He was warmly welcomed by an audience of more than 300 from Spanish diplomatic, economic, and press circles.

Foreign Minister Qian said: "Over the past year and more, the international situation has gone through eye-catching, drastic changes. The old global structure has broken up, while a new one has not yet taken shape. The world is entering a turbulent period of transition between the new and old structures: Germany has been reunified, the two major military blocs have reached an important agreement on conventional arms reduction, military confrontation has subdued, and the U.S.-Soviet relations have eased. These developments undoubtedly

are worth applauding, but harsh facts remind us that the piping times of peace are far away from us and the people of the world still face many serious challenges. The famous East-West detente has failed to bring about a relaxation of South-North relations, and the economic gap between the developed and developing countries has been widening with each passing day. The U.S.-Soviet detente has brought to light some long-hidden political, economic, and ethnic contradictions, while conspicuous tensions have emerged in some regions; the fact that the Gulf crisis developed into the Gulf war is one example."

Talking about the new international order, Foreign Minister Qian said: "In a nutshell, the establishment of a new international order should include political and economic aspects, and its guiding principles should be the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual nonaggression, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. These five principles also coincide with the goal and principles of the UN Charter. Past and present facts demonstrate that as long as these five principles are strictly observed, relations between countries will grow smoothly, regardless of differences in their social systems and ideologies, and of twists and turns in the course of developing bilateral relations. Conversely, violation of these principles will prompt friction and conflicts between states, and will cause turmoil and confusion. These five principles have withstood the test of time over the decades since they were first put forward in the 1950's. They have great vitality, cater to the fundamental interests of the people in all countries, and are conducive to the peace and development of the world. We believe it feasible to create a new international order on this basis."

Foreign Minister Qian said: "As a member of the international community, China is ready to work unrelentingly with all other countries for the establishment of a just and reasonable international political and economic order."

Turning to the Gulf situation, Foreign Minister Qian said: "World public opinion is following closely the development of the Gulf situation. Starting from the very beginning, the Chinese Government has taken a responsible and principled position. We have explicitly expressed our opposition to the Iraqi invasion and annexation of Kuwait, and have called on Iraq to withdraw its troops from Kuwait immediately and unconditionally so the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and lawful government of Kuwait can be restored. At the same time, we have stood for a peaceful settlement of the Gulf crisis within the framework of the relevant UN resolutions. We have exerted our utmost efforts to this end, but to our deep regret the possibility of a peaceful settlement of the crisis, which once emerged not long ago, has failed to become reality. At present, we remain hopeful that the parties concerned will demonstrate a willingness to resolve the conflict peacefully and will bring the Gulf war to an early conclusion, thus realizing peace within the framework of the relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council."

Coming to the topic of China's relations with West Europe, Foreign Minister Qian said: "I would like to avail myself of this opportunity particularly to discuss China's relations with West Europe and to give you, my friends, an idea of China's relevant position, viewpoint, and policy.

"China has always attached importance to developing its relations with West European countries, and has dedicated itself to this end. Since the founding of New China, China's relations with West European countries gradually have grown out of mutual isolation and cold-shouldering toward normal development. Particularly since the beginning of the 1980's, China's relations with West European countries have achieved rapid development, and the mutually beneficial cooperation between the two sides in political, economic, scientific and technological, cultural, and some other fields, has reached new heights. This, as a result of our long-term endeavor on both sides, should be treasured. Over the past year and more, some temporary difficulties cropped up in relations between China and West Europe, but it is gratifying that marked improvement has been achieved in our relations thanks to efforts on both sides. Last October, the EC foreign ministerial meeting made a wise decision to restore its relations with China. Some West European countries also have taken positive steps to improve their relations with China. We welcome this positive development. What is worth special mention here is that your foreign minister took the lead by visiting China and made precious contributions to the development of Sino-Spanish relations and the improvement of relations between China and West Europe. Now, the political exchanges and cooperation between China and West Europe in economy, trade, science and technology, culture, and education gradually are being restored. This benefits both sides. Although there remain some problems requiring resolution through joint efforts, relations between China and West Europe are moving in a sound direction, on the whole.

"I would like to reiterate here that China is willing to develop friendly relations and cooperation with West Europe on a long-term, stable basis. We believe there is no fundamental conflict of interest between China and West Europe, and both sides occupy an important position in international affairs. The proper handling of bilateral relations is not only in the fundamental interests of our respective countries, but also helps to bring about a new international order and to secure world peace and stability. Obviously, the achievement of this objective depends on the unrelenting efforts of both sides and their adherence to some fundamental principles. These principles can be summarized as:

1. Seeking common ground while putting aside differences: China and West European countries have different social systems, historical heritage, cultural background, and ideologies, and also differ to varying degrees in how they look at some issues, but they have more

common ground than differences. Stepping beyond the differences and seeking common ground is in the interest of both sides.

2. Mutual respect: China and West European countries are all sovereign states, and China treasures its hard-earned independence. Both sides have strong national dignity; China and West European countries should respect one another and avoid doing anything that would harm each other's sovereignty, national unity, and territorial integrity.

3. Noninterference in each other's internal affairs: According to the UN Charter, the peoples of all countries have the right to choose their own paths of development. China and West European countries are different in their national conditions, and their political choices and paths of economic development also differ. They can have different opinions, which should be turned into the need to strengthen exchanges and improve understanding, instead of serving as an excuse for interfering in each other's internal affairs.

4. Equality and mutual benefit: West Europe is a region where economically developed countries are rather concentrated. There is a high level of science and technology and economic managerial experience to be drawn upon in this region. China is the biggest developing country, with abundant manpower and natural resources, and is a market with great potential. Each side can learn from the other's strong points to offset their own weaknesses and carry out mutually beneficial cooperation on the basis of equality.

We believe that as long as both sides observe these principles, relations between China and West Europe definitely will follow a healthy path of development."

On relations between China and Spain, Foreign Minister Qian said: "Since China established diplomatic relations with Spain 18 years ago, the two countries have forged a rather stable relationship of amity and cooperation. The leaders of our two countries have exchanged frequent visits; our economic and technological cooperation has been remarkably fruitful; and our exchanges in the cultural, educational, and other fields have been expanding constantly. China applauds Spain's active role in promoting the political and economic integration of West Europe, facilitating the relaxation of situation and stability in Europe, and helping bring about peaceful settlement of regional conflicts and other international disputes. The Spanish Government has adopted a wise and realistic attitude in its relations with China, and we appreciate this. My visit here, like your foreign minister's visit to our country, has been a complete success.

"We have every reason to believe that through concerted efforts on both sides, there are broad prospects for the Sino-Spanish relations of amity and cooperation."

East Europe

Qian Qichen Continues Visit to Poland

Talks With Counterpart

OW0103030291 Beijing XINHUA in English
0235 GMT 1 Mar 91

[Text] Warsaw, February 28 (XINHUA)—Polish Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski today said Poland sets store for political ties with China while meeting with visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen.

During the sincere and friendly talks in the Polish Foreign Ministry, Skubiszewski said his country appreciates China's role in international affairs, as an important country independent from any power blocs.

He reassured China of Poland's firm stand that the country recognizes only one China and Taiwan is part of the People's Republic of China.

Qian Qichen expressed his appreciation of Poland's one China position, saying that "we respect the choice by the Polish people."

"As always, we believe that nation-to-nation relations should be based on mutual respect, mutual benefits, non-interference in each other's internal affairs" and the principle of "seeking common ground while reserving differences," the Chinese foreign minister said.

He said there exists no conflict of interests between China and Poland, but sympathy and mutual support, and whatever the changes, friendly ties are always in the interests of both countries.

On another occasion, Marshal of Polish Sejm Mikoraj Kozakiewicz and President of Polish Senate Andrzej Stelmachowski met the Chinese foreign minister, with both sides emphasizing the desire for setting up a fine example to international exchanges by furthering friendship between the two countries.

The Chinese foreign minister arrived here Wednesday for a three-day official visit on the third leg of his current tour of seven European nations.

Meets Parliamentary Leaders

OW2802204591 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1742 GMT 28 Feb 91

[By reporter Dong Fusheng (5516 4395 3932)]

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Feb (XINHUA)—Mikolaj Kozakiewicz and Andrzej Stelmachowski, marshals of the Polish National Assembly and Senate respectively, met separately with visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen this morning.

Both these Polish parliamentary leaders were happy to see Foreign Minister Qian Qichen's visit. They expressed the hope that Poland and China will develop their friendly relations as well as cooperation and exchange between their parliaments on the basis of the five principles for peaceful coexistence. They hoped that relations between Poland and China will set an example for international relations. The two leaders said that the Polish parliament will make positive efforts toward this goal.

Foreign Minister Qian expressed the belief that friendly contacts between the two parliaments will help develop relations between the two countries. He said: Sino-Polish friendship has been deeply founded in the hearts of the two peoples. The two countries have different national conditions and the course of development they have chosen are different, but this will not become an obstacle to the development of their friendly relations. Relations between the two countries will develop smoothly on the basis of mutual respect.

At the meetings Foreign Minister Qian Qichen briefed the Polish parliamentary leaders on China's economic construction and its reform and open policies.

Foreign Minister Qian Qichen arrived on the evening of 27 February for an official visit to Poland. This morning Foreign Minister Qian, accompanied by the director of the Protocol Department of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, placed a wreath at the Tomb of Unknown Soldiers and reviewed an honor guard of the Polish army.

In the afternoon, Foreign Minister Qian Qichen visited the former residence of Chopin, a great patriotic musician of Poland, located in the vicinity of Warsaw.

East European Reportage

WA0228184191

For East European reportage on Foreign Minister Qian Qichen's visit, see the relevant sections of the 28 February East Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Political & Social

Yao Yilin, Others Tipped To Retire

HK0103004191 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 1 Mar 91 pp 1, 11

[By Willy Wo-Lap Lam]

[Text] Senior government officials including vice-premiers Mr Yao Yilin and Mr Wu Xueqian and the Head of Civil Aviation, Mr Hu Yizhou, are tipped to retire in the run-up to the National People's Congress (NPC), scheduled to open on March 25.

Reshuffles will also take place in key ministries, including Construction and Materials and Equipment.

Chinese and diplomatic sources said yesterday that Mr Yao, 74, who has been vice-premier in charge of the economy since 1979, would be stepping down at the NPC for both health and political reasons.

But Mr Yao, known as an advocate of central planning, will keep the more important position of member of the Politburo Standing Committee, at least until the 14th party congress, which is due to open late in 1992.

Diplomats in Beijing said that since last autumn, Mr Yao had cut down on his official activities because of poor health.

He was the only member of the Politburo Standing Committee who failed to put in a public appearance during the Lunar New Year. And since last October, he has missed major economic conferences, including the on-going National Work Conference on Economic Reform.

Chinese sources say that another reason for his imminent departure is disagreements with the Prime Minister, Mr Li Peng, over policy.

For example, Mr Yao, an advocate of a tight-money policy, was opposed to the relaxation of the austerity programme last year, which witnessed a record level of money supply.

At the same time, the vice-premier wanted to end Beijing's so-called "double-guarantee" policy towards about 230 large-scale state enterprises, which would ensure them priority access to investment and raw materials.

"Li Peng, whose priority is political and social stability, has agreed to relax the tight money policy and to prop up the state-owned enterprises," a source said.

"In spite of the record deficits state enterprises have piled up, the managers and workers of these business units are a potent political force."

China analysts do not think that, in the near term, Mr Yao's retirement will significantly affect policy.

His replacement as vice-premier in charge of planning is likely to be Minister of the State Planning Commission, Mr Zou Jiahua, one of the fastest-rising stars in Chinese politics.

A Soviet-trained engineer with a bent for central planning, Mr Zou, 65, succeeded Mr Yao as planning chief in late 1989.

An architect of the Eighth Five-Year Plan (1991-95), which is noted for its failure to enshrine new reform measures, Mr Zou has repeatedly noted that "market mechanisms must take a back seat to planning".

However, analysts say Mr Yao's retirement might tip the balance slightly in favour of the moderate wing of the party.

Vice-Premier Mr Tian Jiyun, a right-hand man of ousted party chief Mr Zhao Ziyang, is in line to become senior vice-premier.

And while Mr Tian's major portfolios—agriculture and foreign trade—are considered less crucial than planning—he is expected to play a larger role in overall economic policy making.

Chinese sources said the retirement of the Director of the Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC), Mr Hu, 63, could be announced later this week at the end of the 18th Standing Committee of the NPC.

While Mr Hu, a career aviation expert, will be retained as a consultant, his removal is believed to be connected to the revamping of the chronically inefficient CAAC system.

Sources said that after the hijacking-related air crash at Guangzhou airport in early October, in which 127 people were killed, several CAAC executives in both Guangdong and the Beijing headquarters have been purged.

Mr Hu's replacement is the Vice-Governor of Jiangxi province, Mr Jiang Zhuping, 53, a technocrat and missile expert.

Before his present posting in 1988, Mr Jiang had been a senior cadre at the Design Institute of the Ministry of National Defence and the Ministry of Aeronautics Industry.

The retirement of Mr Wu, 70, for age reasons, is not expected to affect the political set-up.

While Mr Wu is nominally in charge of diplomacy, his State Council colleagues, Mr Li and Foreign Minister Mr Qian Qichen have played a much larger role in this area in recent years.

Mr Wu has adopted a low profile since the June 4 crackdown. His son, a broadcaster, was incarcerated for more than a year for allegedly "making propaganda" for the democracy activists.

The Minister of Construction, Mr Lin Hanxiong and the Minister of Materials and Equipment, Mr Liu Suinian, both 62, are tipped to step down soon.

New Communications, Construction Ministers Named*HK0103020391 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese
1 Mar 91 p 1*

[“Huang Zhendong Named Minister of Communications; Hou Jie Named Minister of Construction”]

[Text] News from Beijing: According to reliable sources, China recently removed two ministers, namely: Minister of Communications Qian Yongchang and Minister of Construction Lin Hanxiong. The new minister of communications will be Huang Zhendong [7806 2182 2639], while the new minister of construction will be Hou Jie [0186 2212]. Their new appointments will be announced at the NPC [National People's Congress] Standing Committee meeting.

Reports have indicated that Qian Yongchang was dismissed from his post because of economic problems and that his case was still under investigation. On the other hand, Lin Hanxiong's dismissal was caused by his violation of rules on foreign affairs, thus leading to his being disciplined within the party and his removal from the post at the ministry. Newly-appointed Minister of Communications Huang Zhendong was formerly head of the port customs bureau in Qinhuangdao. Meanwhile, new Minister of Construction Hou Jie once served as governor of Heilongjiang Province and was named deputy minister of the Ministry of Water Resources in December 1988.

CPC Tightens Control Over Social Scientists*HK0103004591 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 1 Mar 91 p 11*

[By Willy Wo-lap Lam]

[Text] The Chinese Communist Party has tightened control over the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) after an 18-month purge which included disciplinary measures of more than 100 academics.

And party leaders have drawn up tough new plans to instil Marxist beliefs in the nation's social and natural scientists.

CASS, ministerial-level think-tank, was deemed a “major disaster area of bourgeois liberalisation” because of the large number of its researchers who took part in the pro-democracy demonstrations in 1989.

The purge of the academy began soon after the June 4 crackdown but the results of the investigations by party disciplinary squads were not finalised until earlier this month.

According to sources, the investigators concluded that more than 2,000 CASS members had expressed support for the “turmoil”, mostly through taking part in demonstrations. In addition, a few hundred academics put their names down on petitions demanding radical democratisation.

More than 120 CASS personnel have faced disciplinary action ranging from imprisonment to dismissal to warnings and “black entries” in their dossiers.

The most senior officials penalised were vice-presidents Mr Ding Weizhi and Mr Li Shenzhi, both of whom were given severe warnings.

Social scientists with international reputations, Mr Ding and Mr Li put down their names to a May 18, 1989 petition asking for speedier political change.

The two also reportedly gave their permission for various “unlawful organisations”, including those affiliated with “black hands” Chen Ziming and Wang Juntao, to hold meetings in CASS premises.

In addition, several party members were refused permission to re-register as Communist Party members.

In late May, Mr Peng allegedly took a CASS team to Tiananmen Square to help student demonstrators “maintain proper hygienic conditions”, an exercise which has been interpreted as an effort to boost the latter's morale.

CASS president Mr Hu Sheng, who tacitly approved of the pro-democracy activities of his staffers, was spared punishment because of his venerable standing in the party.

However, real power in the academy is now in the hands of executive vice-president Mr Yu Wen, a Marxist ideologue who was appointed after the Tiananmen Square crackdown.

Sources close to CASS said, however, that the punishment meted out to the liberal academics was considered lenient in part due to the desire of the authorities to raise the sagging morale of intellectuals.

In a speech to CASS representatives earlier this week, the party General Secretary, Mr Jiang Zemin, and the Prime Minister, Mr Li Peng, called upon them to make the academy “a solid base for Marxism”.

Mr Jiang said the party would continue to implement the policy of “letting a hundred flowers bloom”.

He added that major concerns such as moral standards and economic prosperity depended on “whether the direction of research in the social sciences is correct”.

And in a speech to leading scientists, the alternate member of the Central Committee secretariat, Mr Wan Jiabao, called upon researchers in the natural sciences to “learn and grasp Marxist philosophy”.

Chen Jinhua on Reform of Social Security System*OW0103064891 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1326 GMT 27 Feb 91*

[By reporters Chen Ming (7115 6900) and Zhang Jinsheng (1728 6930 0524)]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Dec (XINHUA)—In view of the increasingly serious aging problem in society, our country is vigorously implementing reform of the social security system, widening its coverage, and gradually establishing a pension scheme jointly funded by the state, enterprises, and individuals in reasonable proportions.

According to statistics, the number of retired workers in our country had reached 23 million by the end of 1990 and is expected to top 40 million by the end of the century. Our country is set to enter an era of an aged society.

The aging problem has aroused attention among the various circles of society and our government is formulating countermeasures to meet this challenge. At a national meeting for restructuring the economic system held here, Chen Jinhua, minister in charge of the State Commission for Restructuring the Economic System, disclosed that regarding reform in this respect, the idea is to vigorously introduce an individual insurance mechanism.

Chen Jinhua said: As for the staff members and workers of state-run enterprises, the state will, while improving the existing unified social scheme, introduce an insurance mechanism based on individual contributions and establish a scheme of deposits accumulation in individual accounts; with regard to the staff of collective enterprises, the state will gradually establish a pension scheme combining the unified and individual deposits accumulation schemes; as for workers of foreign-invested enterprises, private enterprises, owners of private enterprises, and the urban self-employed, it is necessary to establish a pension scheme combining the features of individual contributions, individual accounts for deposits accumulation, and mutual funds; as for peasants and employees of village and town enterprises, we should establish a rural pension scheme funded mainly by insurance premiums from the individual and supplemented by subsidies from collectives.

At the same time, the state will also supplement and improve the existing insurance and welfare scheme for state organs and institutions and work out an insurance and welfare scheme for their personnel.

By the end of 1989, the social unified scheme of pension funds had already been implemented by enterprises owned by the people in 2,200 cities and counties and by village and town enterprises in more than 1,400 cities and counties throughout the country, thus initially solving the problem of enterprises shouldering uneven burdens. However, Chen Jinhua pointed out: There are still many flaws in the existing pension and insurance scheme, the main ones being limited availability of coverage, low level of socialization, relatively high proportion of state subsidies, and limited sources of funding.

Chen Jinhua stressed: To solve these problems, we must implement reform and gradually establish a social security system with a higher level of socialization and a sounder structure.

Luo Gan Discusses Work for Disabled

OW2802153791 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1537 GMT 27 Feb 91

[By reporter Zhou Lixian (0719 4539 2009)]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 27 Feb (XINHUA)—Luo Gan, secretary general of the State Council, called on the people's governments at all levels and the relevant departments to take due responsibility for promoting the cause of the disabled, to strengthen leadership and coordination, comprehensively fulfill the tasks set out in the "Five-Year Working Program for the Cause of the Disabled," make an overall plan to coordinate efforts to promote the cause of disabled people with economic and social development.

Luo Gan made the above call when he addressed the meeting of the Third Presidium of the China Disabled Persons' Federation today.

Luo Gan said: The party and government have all along shown their concern for the disabled, and have attached great importance to work for the disabled. The government has approved the formation of the China Disabled Persons' Federation, and promulgated and implemented the "Five-Year Working Program for the Cause of Disabled." [passage omitted]

Luo Gan held that, since their establishment, the China Disabled Persons' Federation and other local organizations at various levels have done a great deal of outstanding and effective work in sharing the burden of the state in resolving the problems of the disabled. He urged the people's governments at all levels, as well as various relevant departments, to vigorously support the work of the organizations at various levels for the disabled, and earnestly help them overcome the difficulties and problems they encounter in their work.

Deng Pufang, president of the Presidium of the China Disabled Persons' Federation, and chairman of the Executive Committee of the federation, read a report at the meeting. He recalled and summarized the significant progress made for the cause of the disabled in the last couple of years. He called for efforts to "conscientiously study, publicize, and implement the law to protect the disabled, comprehensively fulfill the various tasks set by the 'Five-Year Working Program,' perfect the organizational system of the federation, and further improve the living conditions and environment of the disabled, get ready for the second 'Five-Year Working Program' and treat them as the general objectives of the tasks for the next two years."

Responsible persons of the departments concerned and more than 300 outstanding representatives of disabled people and workers involved in work for the disabled attended today's meeting.

'Pluralistic Nature' of Literature Discussed*HK2802144191 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO
in Chinese 25 Jan 91 p 3*

[Article by Yan Zhaozhu (0917 2507 2691): "Essentials of the Pluralistic Nature of Literature—Discussion of Comrade Wang Meng"]

[Text] The question of the nature of literature is a basic one. We understand and grasp the nature and orientation of the cause of literature as a whole based on our understanding of this question. Therefore, exploring and answering this basic question in a scientific way is extremely important to ensuring and promoting literary creation and criticism and to the healthy development of literary theory. Attention to this is merited because, in the late 1980's, a pluralistic theory of literature appeared in China which had extensive influence in literary circles. Comrade Wang Meng wrote a series of articles on this theory and they are the main representative theoretical works in this field. Therefore, it is necessary for us to study and analyze the pluralistic literary theory he advocated to gain a clear understanding of its content, essence, and influence to see if it: has advanced literary theory in a scientific way; has led to confusion and falsehood; and to see if it is conducive or harmful to the healthy development of socialist literature.

Shifting From a Pluralistic Literary Theory to the Liquidation Theory

In 1987, Wang Meng wrote an article entitled "Trinity of Literature" in which he proposed definitely that literature is pluralistic in nature. He said: "Just like the world and human life, the nature of literature is not unitary. Literature has more than one specific nature." To put it concretely, literature "is a social phenomenon... and also a cultural phenomenon and phenomenon of life." For this reason, it is "ternary" in nature rather than unitary. He emphasized that we should not "know only one of its natures to the neglect of the others" and "play on fewer occasions such tricks as 'you try to swallow me up while I want to swallow you up'" and that "we should do our best to break with the exclusiveness of the narrow concept on literature." In other words, all kinds of monism on the nature of literature are "narrow views sticking to their own versions or arguments." Only the pluralistic theory of literature represents a commendable "sensible attitude" and "a comprehensive theoretical exploration on literature."

We must take notice that in his "Trinity of Literature," Wang Meng made some restricted explanations of the pluralistic theory of literature he was advocating. He said: "Of course, this is not intended to put on a par various concepts of literature or to draw a hard and fast line between the three layers, nor does it mean that the three are equally important.... Undoubtedly, in view of the long and profound tradition of Chinese culture, which is characterized by benefiting the common people, and the tradition of the new culture during the 'May 4th Movement,' which is characterized by benefiting human

life, the pressing tasks of social, political and economic structural reform and the rich, colorful, and changeable real life in our country, we all have reasons to put the social nature of literature in first place."¹ According to these remarks, we can say that in his "Trinity of Literature," Wang Meng did put forward a pluralistic theory of literature. But it was still a theory with certain reservations rather than a thoroughgoing theory.

In his "Literature, the Demonic Domain," Wang Meng developed his pluralistic theory of literature into a pure and thoroughgoing theory. In this article, we can first feel the quantitative expansion of the theory. Wang Meng said: "I often feel that all kinds of explanations and interpretations of literature have their reasons, but they still cannot fully satisfy the people." For example, some people said that "literature is just like intelligence games," "literature is a pure form," literature "is a competition with life," "literature is the dream of a certain writer," "literature is the textbook of life," and "literature is shit." All these "have their reasons, but they still cannot fully satisfy the people." In other words, each of these explanations of literature has, without exception, expressed a part of the nature of literature. Thus, literature is not only "trinitarian" but also "pluralistic" in nature. Obviously, this does not only mean an increase and expansion in quantity but also an important change in quality. In fact, it throws literary theory into an unlimited and willful sphere, where people can say anything they want to say about the nature of literature. "They all have their own reasons but none can fully satisfy the people."

That is not enough. Wang Meng continued: "I often think that all kinds of discussions of literature, including the dialogue between us, are just like 'feeling an elephant.' Everyone tries to explain it in a comprehensive way though he has only felt a small part of it. Finally, he believes he cannot tell people anything." Here he used the metaphor of "blind men feeling an elephant" to prove his theory, but there is still a great difference between the metaphor he used and the real meaning of the fable. True, the fable about "blind men feeling an elephant" aims at opposing one-sidedness and points out that the whole is not a mechanical and simple sum of various integral parts. It seems that Wang Meng was right in using this viewpoint. However, we must point out that the fable about "blind men feeling an elephant" is chiefly for people who are not blind, believing that people who are not blind can know the elephant in a comprehensive way. In other words, it regards knowability as its prerequisite and end result. However, in Wang Meng's eyes, all discussions of the nature of literature are nothing but dialogues among blind people. In the final analysis, he was advocating that before the nature of literature, all men are blind. For this reason, people can only discuss or dispute questions concerning the nature of literature in the way the blind men felt the elephant. Even if the opinions of all blind people are put together, they are still unable to reflect faithfully the nature of literature. The prerequisites and end result of

this theory are none other than the theory of agnosticism. Perhaps we can imagine that this is but an inappropriate use of metaphor and not Wang Meng's original meaning. Let us then continue our observation.

We remember that in his "Trinity of Literature," Wang Meng made the following additional remarks: "Undoubtedly, we all have reasons to put the social nature of literature in first place." However, in "Literature, the Demonic Domain," this "undoubtedly" becomes a doubt and the "all have reasons" becomes totally unreasonable. Wang Meng wrote: "Literature is something open rather than closed. But it still has a nucleus, which is hard to describe." "When you try to find a nucleus for literature, which is boundless and limitless, you find that the nucleus itself is also unstable because once a big literary phenomenon or genius emerges, your theory will soon be overthrown." He admitted that literature has a "nucleus," but, on the other hand, said that it is "hard to describe" and "unstable." One can recognize it in a abstract way but can never find it in concrete practice. Does this not mean regarding the exploration of the nature of literature as a vain effort just like the "blind men feeling an elephant"? Does it not mean abolishing the exploration of the nature of literature by means of the theory of agnosticism? Therefore, when the person in dialogue with Wang Meng asked: "What is literature? ...Literature is indeed something very strange. I feel it is a demonic domain, a polyhedron. You find a color on this side, but another color on the other side. If you turn it round, there are even more changes.... The uncertainty of literature decides that this demonic domain must turn round and change all the time. If you do not want it to turn, it turns itself." Wang Meng replied: "I do hope I can dispute with you on this question but so far, I cannot find any reason to dispute with you."² This means that literature does not originally have a definite nature and attribute and that is why we are unable to grasp it. This is the main idea of Wang Meng's "Literature, the Demonic Domain."

Thus, from "Trinity of Literature" to "Literature, the Demonic Domain," Wang Meng developed his literary theory to the stage of being thoroughgoing. The pluralistic theory of literature also changed itself into a theory of the liquidation of literature. The original intention seemed to oppose the "excessively narrow outlook on literature" and pursue a scientific grip of the nature of literature. But the end result became the abolition of the exploration of the nature of literature and the fundamental negation of the objective existence of the nature of literature and the possibility of knowing it. This is indeed a very interesting theoretical phenomenon. Engels said: "According to a dialectical law everyone has known for a long time, once an erroneous idea is fully implemented, it will inevitably go to the opposite of its original starting point."³ Obviously, the pluralistic theory of literature is an erroneous idea. It inevitably and logically led to the theory of the liquidation of literature and brought about confusion and falsehood to literary theory. This is an out-and-out retrogression in the science of literature.

Suspicion and Negation of Marxism and the Marxist Outlook on Literature

As a matter of fact, Wang Meng's pluralistic theory of literature and the shifting of this theory toward a theory of the liquidation of literature were all results of suspecting and negating Marxism and the Marxist outlook on literature.

First, the so-called "excessively narrow view of literature" Wang Meng criticized was chiefly the Marxist view of literature. At the end of 1986, he wrote an article entitled "Notes on Theory, Life, and Questions Concerning Academic Research." In this article, he criticized the "Marxist science of literature and art" and "Marxist aesthetics" and demanded the "return of various academic researches to their due positions." He wrote: "We have often run into a complicated situation: When Marxism is used as an attribute rather than a subject or an object and linked with a certain academic system, a certain kind of undoubted a priori authority will appear." He held that the "Marxist science of literature and art" and "Marxist aesthetics" were both examples of this. Therefore, they should not be encouraged. He said satirically: "Even those people who are keen on the study of Marxist theories have never put forward a category of 'Marxist mathematics.'" He also assumed that "during their lifetimes, Marx and Engels never intended to carry out specialized research on literature and art and aesthetics, nor tried to establish a new academic system." He proudly proudly: "Under the general category of literature, art, and aesthetics, there are many branch subjects... can we actually divide them into Marxist, non-Marxist, and anti-Marxist subjects in general?" In other words, literature, art, aesthetics, and their branch subjects have nothing to do with Marxism and Marxism is not of any guiding significance to them at all. He emphasized that Marxism "has its concrete targets," "its own range," or its "effective radius," rather than "including everything." Therefore, we should not "replace various academic researches with the general principles of Marxism," nor should we hold that Marxism "includes" realism, as was pointed out by the "Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art." In short, in Wang Meng's eyes, the "effective radius" of Marxism has nothing to do with literary research and so-called "Marxist literature and art" is but an "imagined category" that does not exist. The Marxist view of literature is only a kind of "worship of general principles, a worship of general laws, and a worship of universality and essentiality" with a sense of "a priori authority."⁴ Obviously, the theoretical reason and end result of Wang Meng's pluralistic theory of literature are the negation of the guiding significance of Marxism in literary research and opposition to the Marxist outlook on literature.

Is the Marxist outlook on literature a "worship of general principles, a worship of general laws, and a worship of universality and essentiality?" Of course, the answer is absolutely negative. In our opinion, we can only say that the attitude of being satisfied with the study of some general laws without further exploring the special laws of

concrete things and being satisfied with the study of the universality of things to the neglect of their particularity is an expression of "worship of general principles, a worship of general laws, and a worship of universality and essentiality." There is no need for reticence in pointing out that dogmatists and ideological idlers enjoy this kind of "worship." In the past, due to the influence of the ultra-Leftist ideological trend and metaphysics, this kind of "worship" did exist. However, it was not only against "scientific research" but also against Marxism and the Marxist view of literature. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "Unless we understand the universality of contradiction, we have no way of discovering the universal cause or universal basis for the movement or development of things; however, unless we study the particularity of contradiction, we have no way of determining the particular essence of a thing which differentiates it from other things, no way of discovering the particular cause or particular basis for the movement or development of a thing, no way of distinguishing one thing from another or of demarcating the fields of science." Is there anything of "a worship of general principles, a worship of general laws, and a worship of universality and essentiality" here? No. Moreover, this kind of "worship" is just the opposite. We should further point out that the universality and particularity of contradiction are not separated but interrelated. Therefore, Comrade Mao Zedong further pointed out: "Since the particular is united with the universal" and "the universality as well as the particularity of contradiction is inherent in everything, universality residing in particularity," when studying an object, we should "try to discover both the particular and the universal and their interconnection, to discover both particularity and universality and also their interconnection within the object itself and to discover the interconnections of this object with the many objects outside it."⁵ Thus, the correct way to negate or correct the so-called "worship of universality and essentiality" is not to negate "universality and essentiality" itself but to study "both universality and essentiality and their interconnections." It was based on the objective reality of literature and art that the Marxist outlook on literature creatively applied the general principles of Marxism to literary research and brought to light the special essences and laws of literature and art. On the other hand, these special essences and laws also reflected the universal truth brought to light by the general principles of Marxism. However, Wang Meng regarded the Marxist outlook on literature as "worship of universality and essentiality" and negated it. Does this not mean that he himself had entered a real maze of a metaphysical "category of imagination"? As a result, proceeding from opposing the so-called "worship of universality and essentiality," he was actually damaging the correct Marxist ideological system and negating the general principles of Marxism, which are universally applicable. Finally, he came to negate "universality and essentiality," holding that there was no "universality and essentiality" at all in literature and even in the whole "world." Is this not an out-and-out metaphysical expression? Wang Meng's theory on the abolition of essence in

literature, or the pluralistic theory of literature, is a typical example of this kind of metaphysics. This reminds us of an ancient joke. Someone bought a full basket of pears and told his child to have a taste to see whether they were good. The child then bit every pear. This story tells us that once the "universality and essentiality" of things are negated, we may do all kinds of foolish things.

Second, the course of putting forth the pluralistic theory of literature, and gradually perfecting and shifting it to a theory of abolishing the essence of literature, shows that Wang Meng always doubted and negated the Marxist view of literature. We should point out that if we want to know anything about the Marxist view of literature, especially the Marxist theory of the nature of literature, from Wang Meng's articles, what we can get is nothing but some common viewpoints such as "literature is a social phenomenon" and "the social nature of literature." These can be regarded as important aspects of the Marxist view of literature. But they are not the core of the Marxist view of literature or the fundamental viewpoints of the Marxist theory of the essence of literature. Even so, this still does not stop Wang Meng from doubting and negating the Marxist view of literature. The main theoretical expressions are as follows:

1. By advocating the theory of "not imposing uniformity," the theory of "congenital weakness," and the theory of "insurmountable barriers among various trades," he tried to negate the significance of grasping the nature and orientation of literature as a whole on the basis of the theoretical understanding that "literature is a social phenomenon" and to further negate the necessity and possibility of making a theoretical summation of literature. It is true that on the premise of "trinity of literature," he did recognize that "literature is a social phenomenon." He once said: "In both Chinese and foreign histories of literature, we cannot find any great writer who was not concerned about social progress and the weal and woe of the people." He even placed the "social nature of literature" in the "first place" of its pluralistic nature. However he also said: "If literature has great vitality, if literature is a true art, and if writers are really literarily prepared, the social significance and the strong or weak social sense of such literary works naturally cannot be changed. We cannot impose uniformity on them."⁶ In other words, provided the writer is "really literarily prepared," the social significance of his works should not be considered, whether or not he "was concerned about social progress and the weal and woe of the people." In fact, Wang Meng held that "literature is not a political program, still less is it a kind of operational regulation. We cannot imagine that we can cause all the people to have a clear understanding of their orientation and know what they should do.... Literature is charming and great. But it has its own congenital weaknesses—perhaps because of this, they are forgivable weaknesses. It lacks practicality and definiteness."⁷ Because of this, authors have all reasons to estrange themselves from social life and weaken their social sense

as this is a "forgivable weakness" of "literature itself." On another occasion he said: "It is understandable, and sometimes perfectly reasonable, that the social function of literature is emphasized in the spirit of social revolution and the enthusiasm of social reform. However, if one only knows one aspect of things to the neglect of the others, one may get a one-sided or narrow understanding of the phenomenon of literature and may make literature or even the entire spiritual life tasteless, making writers feel there are insurmountable barriers in various fields and trades."⁸ In other words, although it is "understandable" that "the social function of literature is emphasized," it is but a theory for laymen. Laymen are unable to really understand writers, nor can they really understand the phenomenon of literature. Moreover, in reality, "in front of diverse literary phenomena, almost all summations are made at the expense of observations from other angles or other aspects, or at the expense of other facts.... Therefore, in the eyes of novelists, those theorists are somewhat slow-witted."⁹ This means that it is entirely unnecessary and impossible to make any theoretical summations of literary phenomena and gain a theoretical understanding of the essence of literature. All such theories are nothing but dull remarks by theorists. Thus, it is not necessary for us earnestly to study or have faith in Marxism, its outlook on literature, and its theory of the essence of literature.

2. In a sophistic way, he tried to confuse and reverse the concept of "the social nature of literature" and further create a theoretical basis for weakening the social sense of literature. While putting "the social nature of literature" in the "first place" of the premises of a "trinity of literature," he intentionally made a discussion on the concept of "social nature of literature." He held that "the increasing trend by writers in the past year or so of choosing nonsocial and nonpolitical materials" had not made writers "divorced from the masses" or "follow the evil ways of degeneration and corruption." This means that the trend of being divorced from social life and weakening the social sense of literary creation is above criticism. Why? He held: "Having no sociality is also an expression of sociality, just as... the fact that remaining single is also a form of marital status." Of course, if he means that all literary works, including those which are divorced from social life, have their specific sociality, he is correct. Originally he should say that as sociality is a special nature of literature, writers should be concerned about social progress and the joys and sorrows of the people. However, Wang Meng drew a unique logical conclusion, holding that since all literary works have their specific sociality, having no sociality is also a form of sociality and being divorced from society is also a form of being concerned about society. Thus, having no sociality becomes sociality and being divorced from society becomes being concerned about society. In this way, he not only mixed up the "sociality of literature" and "nonsociality" but also began with affirming "sociality" and "being concerned about social life" and ended with affirming "nonsociality" and "being divorced from social life," just as affirming "marriage" at the beginning

and affirming "remaining single" in the end. Is this not an absurd sophistry? In philosophy, a concept can be transformed into its opposite under certain conditions. Therefore, the concept of "nonsociality" can be transformed into "sociality" under certain conditions. I respect this, but the certain conditions are very important. If a concept is changed into its opposite without certain conditions, it will result in sophistry, which runs counter to dialectics. In this way, "nonsociality" and "sociality" are confused and the erroneous trend of affirming the practice of getting divorced from social life and weakening the social sense of literature may appear in literary creation while talking abstractly about the "sociality of literature." This proves nothing but the fact that Wang Meng himself was partial to getting divorced from social life and weakening the social sense of literature. In fact, he once said in a positive way that "the more stable and wholesome social life is, the greater are the possibilities for some writers to weaken their social sense."¹⁰ In "What the Novelists Say," he wrote: "At present, writers have more materials to choose from but there are fewer social concerns for literature.... I feel that the 'literature craze' in our country is getting on a more stable and normal road... and really great masterpieces will also emerge in a comparatively stable situation."¹¹ In other words, the more stable the social life, the more writers will weaken their social sense and the fewer social concerns for literature there will be. Under such a situation, it is more likely that "really great masterpieces" will emerge. Does this not mean that writers will achieve greater successes and greater development if they show less concern for society and if society does not need literature? It is obvious that separation of connections and relations between literature and society and the weakening of the social sense of literature do not conform to the objective reality of literature and art and are harmful to the healthy development of the socialist literature.

Of course, apart from what was mentioned in the above text, there are also other theoretical expressions. For example, in his "Trinity of Literature," he put the sociality of literature in the "first place." This is because he took into consideration the tradition of Chinese literature in "helping the world" and "serving human life" and practical demands for "reform." However, in the same article, he also held that the more stable society is, the more the writers will weaken their social sense. This was in reality a negation of relations between practical need and the "sociality of literature." In his "Literature, the Demonic Domain," he made the following criticism: "Due to the long-term influence of conveying truth in Chinese literature and the color of literature, the demonic domain is usually dull in China."¹² Thus, with this turn, "Literature, the Demonic Domain," the tradition of Chinese literature is unable to support the "first place" occupied by the sociality of literature in this "demonic domain" due to its pluralistic nature. Moreover, in his "Endless Realism," Wang Meng made a more straightforward criticism: "Some wizened novels can only satisfy a certain

demand in a certain period. When this period is over and this social demand or historical demand no longer exists, these novels will become entirely worthless."¹³ For this reason, in order to pursue eternal value, literature must ignore all "social demands" and "historical demands." Thus, the "sociality of literature" will inevitably vanish.

With such articles, which are full of contradictions, antagonism, and confusion, Wang Meng was leading his readers to advance toward an orientation of doubting and negating Marxism and its view of literature. These were the true theoretical reasons, theoretical characteristics, and theoretical results of his pluralistic theory of literature and the changing of this theory into the theory of liquidation.

Affirmation and Propagation of Western Literary Trend

Another important theoretical aspect of Wang Meng's pluralistic theory of literature is the affirmation and propagation of the Western literary trend. The so-called theory of "phenomenon of life" in his "Trinity of Literature" is a typical example of this.

It was said that literature is a kind of "phenomenon of life" and "the core of this phenomenon and what occupies the dominant position in it is something called 'positive pain.'" This is a kind of "positive pain accompanying the emergence of life" and "an expression of the contradictions and conflicts within life and between life and the outside world." In Wang Meng's article, there is another passage depicting this kind of "pain," which is well worth reading. He said: "Birth is painful and death is painful too. Hunger is painful and love is very often also painful. One feels pain when one finds oneself immature and inferior to others, but one also feels pain when one finds that one has spent much of one's time, life, and efforts and finally becomes mature and can do something at last. It is painful to hope for and demand what can never be reached, attained, and realized, but it is also painful to reach, attain, and realize what has been hoped for and demanded but find that time has elapsed and one has to strive for the next target. The accumulation of energy and wishes is painful, but to give vent to one's personal feelings and to satisfy one's demands to a certain extent, absolutely cannot make life really peaceful." Here, he was trying to explain a philosophy of life: Men are born to suffer and pain is an essential characteristic of the human being. In society, men are extremely pained, absolutely isolated, and entirely homeless. But men are still able to pursue something and do something because of the pain. However, in the end they still cannot extricate themselves from the pain. Is this not the outlook on life repeatedly advocated by Western existentialist philosophy?

The existentialist outlook on life and literature is a special outcome of the spiritual crisis in modern Western society. But Wang Meng had made a mechanical copy of it in our socialist society. He even said: "Society can become more and more progressive, more and more rational, and more and more perfect and can develop to

communism in the future. However, the uneasiness and positive pain of life will forever exist." "Literature is always the need of life." If what he said is true, our writers will regard practical life under socialism as the endless sufferings of individual life and our literature will be turned into an expression of the pain of individual life. How can all this help society to become more and more progressive, rational, and perfect? It can only cause socialist literature to degenerate into an individualist literature and fundamentally sabotage the construction of socialist spiritual civilization. It can never help promote social progress. Under the banner of the pluralistic theory of literature, Wang Meng insisted on proceeding "from this special nature of literature, which is a 'phenomenon of life,' saying that we should never 'neglect or obliterate it.'" In the past few years, under the influence of this idea, some literary works were vigorously advocating and spreading all kinds of decadent ideas, such as giving way to one's carnal desires, returning to primitivism, the sense of isolation, the sense of incredibility, the sense of confusion, and the sense of fantasy, which seriously polluted the people's spiritual life. Were these not the facts?

In his "Literature, the Demonic Domain," Wang Meng perfected his pluralistic theory of literature and developed it into a theory of liquidation of the nature of literature. It seems that nothing could be affirmed. His theory of liquidation was aimed at liquidating the nature of literature or the existence of the main elements of the nature of literature. He held that all theories of literature involve a part of the nature of literature and were reasonable in varying degrees. While denying that the nature of literature can be mastered in a scientific way, he tried to prove the rationality of all theories about literature. It was under such a pretext that he fully affirmed and propagated the Western literary trend. Although there is sophistry and confusion in his theory, its content and trend are quite clear.

For example, he said: "I once met with the well-known U.S. writer (Grace Kelly) [ge rui si pei li 2706 3843 2448 1014 7787].... She said that literature is an intelligence game. This is very interesting.... Nowadays, 'playing literature' has an unsavory reputation.... But I still want to defend it. In other words, we cannot completely rule out the factor of 'play' in literature." To put it concretely, it means that "there is the factor of self-amusement on the writer's part" and "the factor of self-amusement for readers as well." "Therefore, saying that literature is a kind of intelligence game or saying that it can play the role of a 'game' is the same as... an angle or a certain color of the demonic domain." Thus, game or play is regarded as a part of the nature of literature. As a matter of fact, when people are criticizing the proposition of "playing literature," they are not negating the role of amusement played by literature but are emphasizing that amusement must also play an educative role. By affirming in an abstract way the role of amusement in literature and regarding it as a part of the nature of literature, Wang Meng was actually affirming "playing

literature" according to his theory of the nature of literature and was propagating the nonutilitarian and formalist outlook of literature since Kant.

For another example, he said: "Still some people said that literature is the dream of a certain writer.... I quite agree with this formulation.... Literature is, first of all, a permutation and combination of memories. This is the same as a dream, which is also a permutation and combination of memories." True enough, in the thinking of literary research, it is necessary to explore questions such as the permutation and combination of memories. However, Wang Meng affirmed within the range of the theory of the nature of literature that "literature is, first of all, a permutation and combination of memories." Then he further defended the formulation put forward by the Freudian faction that literature is, in essence, a daydream. Thus, he fundamentally ran counter to the objective reality of literature and art.

For a third example, he also defended the formulation that "literature is shit." He said: "When people said that 'literature is shit,' it was of certain significance in smashing literature's aristocratic and self-important air. Secondly, it is, in reality, an explanation of literature according to Freudian psychology. The so-called 'shit' is but something accumulated that needs to be let off, excreted, buffered, and readjusted because, when there are many things to write, the writers feel much oppressed."¹⁵ Here, Wang Meng frankly regarded the excretion of accumulated things as a part of the nature of literature and treated and propagated Freudian doctrine as reliable. Freud did make certain achievements in psychological analysis but is it correct for us to take his specific conclusions drawn from his analysis of mental patients as the basis of social science and use them to explain the nature of literature? Wang Meng once said bitterly: "We cannot replace various academic research with the general principles of Marxism." But this time, he was replacing in an earnest manner literary research with certain principles of Freudian psychological pathology. He was favoring one while being prejudiced against the other. Toward Marxism, he shouted loudly that it was too "narrow-minded." But toward Western ideology and culture, he became suddenly "enlightened." Indeed this left certain "slow-witted" theorists perplexed despite much thought.

On the "Comprehensive Theoretical Exploration of Literature"

We criticized Wang Meng's various views of the nature of literature, holding that they were fundamentally wrong. But he demanded that we make a "comprehensive theoretical exploration of literature." This is a reasonable demand. In the past, we did not have a perfect understanding of literature. This had some negative influence on literary creation. Therefore, it is entirely necessary for us to enrich and perfect our understanding of literature and "carry out a comprehensive theoretical exploration of literature" so that the theory of the nature of literature can be advanced. The

question is how do we carry out a "comprehensive theoretical exploration on literature"? Wang Meng was unable to realize this "comprehensive theoretical exploration" through his theoretical ponderings but came to confusion and falsehood. What theoretical lessons should we learn from this? In our opinion, the basic theoretical lesson we should learn from this is that only by following the Marxist road can we really carry out "a comprehensive theoretical exploration of literature" and really promote the development of the theory of the nature of literature in a scientific way. To explain this, it is necessary to discuss briefly the following questions.

1. What on earth does the "comprehensive theoretical exploration of literature" mean? Does it mean to regard literature as an organic and orderly system and endeavor to make multi-level, multi-aspect, and stereoscopic theoretical explanations of it or to dismember it mechanically into disconnected and parallel parts, disregarding what is primary and what is secondary? Wang Meng selected the latter, which is obviously and fundamentally wrong. True, in his "Trinity of Literature," he said that the three elements were not "of equal importance" and could not be "put on a par." He also put one of them in the first place. However, he did not make any analysis of the mutual relations and connections of the three and did not analyze their different positions in the theory of the nature of literature. Thus, the so-called "social phenomenon," "cultural phenomenon," and "phenomenon of life" were all put on the same level in the theory on the nature of literature. They were all mechanically paralleled and not interrelated. How can we call this "a comprehensive theoretical exploration of literature"? In his "Literature, the Demonic Domain," what he said went even further. Saying that literature was a game, form, dream, shit, and so forth, he was actually advocating the pluralistic nature of literature. Each aspect of the pluralistic nature was put in a certain place in the demonic domain and they were interrelated merely through the mechanical rotation of the demonic domain. As a result, there was only the mixture of various colors and elements. Having dismembered literature into many parts in this way, he put them into a kaleidoscope and continued to play his tricks. What kind of "comprehensive theoretical exploration" was that? In methodology, this is an out-and-out mechanism, without the least taste of dialectics. Therefore, in order to carry out a "comprehensive theoretical exploration of literature," we must make a profound analysis of various aspects or specific characteristics of literature, and their interrelations and interconnections, in accordance with the principles of dialectics so that we can know which are the elementary aspects and which are the more most most profound aspects of literature.

2. In order to carry out a "comprehensive theoretical exploration of literature," it is necessary to make an earnest and scientific study of various aspects of literature as a phenomenon. It is necessary to make a critical examination of various views on literature to discard the dross and select the essential, to eliminate the false and

retain the true, and to absorb the reasonable parts. We must not absorb all views without analysis and turn the "comprehensive exploration" into a hotchpotch. However, what Wang Meng selected was the latter. Under the pretext of opposing "narrow views," "exclusiveness," and the phenomenon of "each trying to swallow up the other," he refused to make an analysis, criticism, and strict examination of various concepts of literature. Instead, he was pursuing eclecticism toward the nature of literature. In fact, he was aimed at fundamentally eliminating scientific research on the nature of literature. In his "Trinity of Literature" and "Literature, the Demonic Domain," Wang Meng mentioned all kinds of concepts of literature, such as literature as a social phenomenon, literature as an expression of the pains of life, literature as a textbook of life, and literature as an ambassador, but he concluded all those concepts in one phrase. That is, they are all reasonable in varying degrees but are still unable to satisfy the people. It is certainly easier for people to speak in this way but it can only confuse truth and falsehood. This eclectic attitude toward theory runs entirely counter to the scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts and the Marxist critical spirit.

3. The Marxist theory of monism of the nature of literature is the real basis and guarantee for carrying out a "comprehensive theoretical exploration on literature." Although Wang Meng tried all possible means to criticize and negate the Marxist outlook on literature, he did not really understand the core of the Marxist outlook on literature or the fundamental theses of the Marxist theory on the nature of literature. According to the Marxist view of literature, literature and art are special ideologies in the superstructure and an outcome of the positive reflection of social life by writers. This is a basic Marxist understanding of the nature of literature and the monistic theory of literature. Fundamentally speaking, the essential nature of literature is that it is a special social ideology. Even at the time when "a big literary phenomenon or literary genius emerges," this fundamental thesis of the Marxist view of literature will not be overthrown but will only be repeatedly proved to be correct. Meanwhile, as this fundamental thesis has brought to light the most profound nature of literature in a scientific way, it will provide the "comprehensive theoretical exploration of literature" with a reliable basis rather than obstructing it. In fact, only when we proceed from the Marxist theory of the monistic nature of literature can we: Scientifically disclose and explain other aspects and characteristics of literature; define their real intensive meanings and their right positions in the structure of literature as a whole; avoid or remove the distortion or sabotage of the scientific outlook of literature by certain erroneous concepts of literature; and appropriately absorb their reasonable elements to perfect our understanding in this field. Of course, it is also wrong to remain at this stage of understanding this fundamental thesis and reciting this ready conclusion without making efforts to comprehend and develop its rich intensive meanings and without further exploring

and studying other aspects and characteristics of literature. However, it is undoubtedly a fundamental mistake to hold that this fundamental thesis is originally irreconcilable with the "comprehensive theoretical exploration of literature," to think that it has a kind of "exclusiveness," and to doubt, belittle, and negate it, or even to think that the Western literary trend is better and more interesting.

To sum up, only by taking the Marxist road can we successfully carry out a "comprehensive theoretical exploration of literature." By doubting and negating Marxism and its view of literature and putting forward the pluralistic theory, Wang Meng was not only advocating the liquidation theory of literature but was also propagating all kinds of erroneous outlooks on literature advocated by the Western bourgeoisie. All this has played a negative role in socialist literature and art. Therefore, to him, the "time for carrying out a comprehensive theoretical exploration of literature" has not "really come."

Footnotes

1. Wang Meng: "Trinity of Literature," WENXUE PINGLUN 1987, Issue No 1
2. Wang Meng and Wang Gan: "Literature, the Demonic Domain," WENXUE PINGLUN 1989, Issue No 3
3. "Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 3, p 482
4. Wang Meng: "Notes on Theory, Life, and Scientific Research," DUSHU No. 12, Nov 1986)
5. Mao Zedong: "On Contradiction"
6. Wang Meng: "Trinity of Literature," WENXUE PINGLUN 1987, Issue No 1
7. Wang Meng and Wang Gan: "Endless Realism," WENYI YANJIU 1989, Issue No 2
8. Wang Meng: "Trinity of Literature," WENXUE PINGLUN 1987, Issue No 1
9. Wang Meng: "What the Novelists Say," WENXUE PINGLUN 1986, Issue No 6
10. Wang Meng: "Trinity of Literature," WENXUE PINGLUN 1987, Issue No 111. Wang Meng: "What the Novelists Say," WENXUE PINGLUN 1986, Issue No 6
12. Wang Meng and Wang Gan: "Literature, the Demonic Domain," WENXUE PINGLUN 1989, Issue No 3
13. Wang Meng and Wang Gan: "Endless Realism," WENYI YANJIU 1989, Issue No 2
14. Wang Meng: "Trinity of Literature," WENXUE PINGLUN 1987, Issue No 1
15. Wang Meng and Wang Gan: "Literature, the Demonic Domain," WENXUE PINGLUN 1989, Issue No 3

Military

Military Research Fellow on National Defense

HK2602062591 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese
6 Feb 91 p 3

[Article by staff reporter Luo Xiaobing (5012 1420 0365): "Strengthening National Defense Building Is Important Guarantee for Economic Development—Interviewing Senior Colonel Liu Yichang, Associate Research Fellow at Academy of Military Sciences"]

[Text] Not long after the conclusion of the Seventh Plenum of the 13th CPC Central Committee, this reporter paid a visit to Liu Yichang, associate research fellow at the Academy of Military Sciences, and discussed with him some theoretical issues on strengthening national defense building.

Strengthening National Defense Building Is the Need for Economic Development

[Luo Xiaobing] "In the proposal of the party Central Committee on working out a 10-Year Program for National Economic and Social Development, and the Eighth Five-Year Plan, the issue of national defense building is expounded. As a research worker on military science, what is your understanding of this issue?"

[Liu Yichang] "The coming decade is a very crucial one in building a socialism with the Chinese characteristics, including the modernization of national defense. In my opinion, in its proposal of a 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan, the party Central Committee fully reaffirms the important position and role of national defense building in economic construction and social development by regarding the issue of strengthening the modernization of national defense, and guaranteeing a safe and stable environment for economic development of the whole country as one of the key tasks and layouts for economic development. This consensus is a summary of the experience in national defense building over the 41 years since the founding of our country, especially during the past 10 years of reform and opening up."

[Luo Xiaobing] "What is the significance of strengthening modernization of national defense in the coming decade in safeguarding national security and economic construction?"

[Liu Yichang] "Although the world is currently in a period of relatively stable and peaceful development, factors causing turbulence and tension in the world still exist. A changeable world situation and the danger of war, especially the possibility of partial wars, are still in existence. The Gulf war currently under way is a clear proof. World economic and military powers have entered into fierce rivalry in various fields including politics, economy, trade, science and technology, and

education, especially in the field of high-tech development, for the purpose of enhancing their own comprehensive national strength and seeking to occupy a dominant position in next century's international strategic setup. As a big country, we should accomplish something worthwhile in the new world setup. The modernization of socialism in an independent and peaceful way requires strong national defense strength as a guarantee in coping with possible emergencies at all times. As a comprehensive national power, national defense strength relies not only on military might, but also on various nonmilitary strengths, such as national resources, economic development, social system, science and technology, culture, and diplomacy. Therefore, instead of being merely an internal matter of military system or being realized only by armed services themselves, the modernization of national defense itself is an important component of four modernizations, and also an important guarantee for economic development in the coming decade. 'A country cannot exist and its people cannot enjoy a peaceful life without national defense' is a truth repeatedly proved by history."

National Defense Building Should Be Strengthened Even During Belt-Tightening Days

[Luo Xiaobing] "The central task for our country in the coming decade is to develop productivity and attain the strategic goal of redoubling the GNP. Some comrades ask if this means our armed services will continue belt-tightening."

[Liu Yichang] "This is a practical question, which involves the relations between the economic construction of our country and the building of national defense. Strengthening national defense itself is aimed at resolving the contradiction between the objective requirements of modern war and our current low level of national defense modernization. As a special component of the country's overall planning of construction, it is related to but also different from economic construction. Undoubtedly, China should proceed from its national conditions in strengthening its national defense building. Ours is a socialist country which makes no efforts to seek world or regional hegemony, or launch aggressive war against foreign countries. Strengthening national defense is entirely aimed at self-defense. Currently, China is in the initial stage of socialism, and its central task at the present stage and during a considerable long period in the future is to develop productivity and, barring a large-scale enemy invasion, persistently take economic construction as a central link. National defense building should be undoubtedly placed in a position to obey and serve the needs of the overall situation, and concerted action made in consideration of the endurance of the country's economic conditions and its financial load. Comparison with world military and economic powers, and blindness in seeking high speed and standard in national defense development will do harm both to the realities and the overall situation."

Our persistence in running our Army industriously and thriftily, and our continued advocacy of belt-tightening do not mean that we can accomplish nothing in national defense building, or slacken our efforts in this field in the coming decade. Much to the contrary, we should strive for development in the modernization of national defense while developing our economy. With economic development and strengthened national power, major efforts should be devoted in the modernization of national defense to intensify research on new weaponry and enhance the modernization level of the weaponry of our Army. The party and the state have shown great concern over and attached importance to national defense as well as the modernization of our Army. Although a big increase in military expenses is unlikely, results can be achieved all the same if money is used where it is needed most. Regarding the utilization of national defense expenses, it is necessary to optimize distribution structure by guaranteeing supply to key units and giving general consideration to others, and avoiding improper distribution and waste. On the basis of ensuring the life expenses of our Army, we can put military expenses into the scientific research and purchase, as well as the maintenance of high-tech weaponry to enhance the modernization level of our weaponry."

The Inevitable Link Between Strengthening National Defense Building and Restructuring National Defense Industry

[Luo Xiaobing] "Over the past 10 years, the stress of science, technology, and industry for national defense has been placed on the integration between military and civilian, and between peacetime and wartime. What is the inevitable link between strengthening national defense building and restructuring national defense industry?"

[Li Yichang] "This question involves an important theory in national defense economics. Engels once pointed out that the victory of force is based on the production of weaponry, which is based on the whole production. The 'original source' of force itself is possessing economic strength and major industries. The building of national defense should first rely on the scale and development standard of national defense industry. In essence, the national defense industry directly serves the needs of enhancing the strength of national defense, however, under the situation wherein no large-scale war occurs, the main strength of science, technology, and industry for national defense should serve the needs of developing national economy to fundamentally strengthen the economic power of our country. Once a war breaks out, science, technology, and industry for national defense is also able to change its direction from civilian to military in a shortest time possible, and provide direct service to national defense power. Before reform and opening up, owing to old systematical restrictions, a single-product structure, and a unidirectional service function, our country's science, technology, and industry for national defense was a heavy burden for the state with rather low economic efficiency. Since the Third Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee and

with the thoroughgoing development of reform and opening up, the structure of our national defense industry has been readjusted; a 16-Chinese-character principle of 'integrating military with civilian, and peacetime with wartime; giving top priority to the production of military necessities; and relying on the people in maintaining the Army worked out; and remarkable results achieved in the implementation of this principle. Continued efforts should be made in the future to restructure the defense industry, implementing the 16-Chinese-character principle, and strengthen the transformation capacity from peacetime to wartime. This development pattern of national defense building fully conforms with China's national conditions. A long-term maintenance of an independent and complete system of war industry is unfavorable to setting up an operational system which is full of vitality and vigor, and will therefore exert an adverse impact on the well-coordinated development of the entire national economy. Although many countries in the world have made emphasis on the integration between military and civilian, and between peacetime and wartime, only China's development pattern of national defense is an all-positioned, full-coursed, and integrative one based on a planned commodity economy, which integrates military with civilian, and peacetime with wartime, and which can give full play to the superiority of socialist system."

[Luo Xiaobing] "Could you please give us a detailed explanation?"

[Liu Yichang] "The word 'all-positioned' means, from the angle of the entire social development, to carry out military-civilian integration in all aspects including defense science and technology, defense production, defense education, defense manpower, and funds allocation; 'full-coursed' means, centering around the process of production, to integrate all links including production, distribution, exchange, and consumption to provide military-civilian integration with economic linkage and impetus; and 'integrative' means to further rationalize the relations among the state, military and civilian, and defense enterprises, and set up an integrative management system of military-civilian integration.

Regarding specific steps, in line with defense and economic requirements, and on the basis of summarizing the experience in implementing the principle of 'integrating military with civilian, and peacetime with wartime; giving top priority to the production of military necessities; and relying on the people in maintaining the Army,' it is necessary to gradually carry out transformation and combination between defense and civilian enterprises, and also among defense enterprises themselves; and pay special attention to the overall planning and coordination of the production of civil goods by enterprises of the war industry. The fundamental way to develop the defense industry is to vigorously push forward various reforms in accordance with the law of economy, enhance the economic efficiency of enterprises, bring about concerted coordination in all fields,

and enable the war industry to really give full rein to its functional roles of serving both the military and civilian. This is an important content of socialist defense economy with the Chinese characteristics."

Article on Unity Between Army, Civilians

HK2602023391 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese
30 Jan 91 p 3

[Article by Wang Chun (3769 4783): "Three Questions Concerning Strengthening the Unity Between the Armed Forces and the Government and Between the Armed Forces and the People"]

[Text] At a recent national meeting on supporting the Armed Forces, giving preferential treatment to the families of revolutionary servicemen and martyrs, supporting the government, and cherishing love for the people, the secretary general of the Central Military Commission stressed the need "to put the strengthening of relations between the military and localities in a strategic position to provide socialist modernization with an important political guarantee characterized by solid unity between the Armed Forces and the government and the Armed Forces and the people." An important political task facing the Armed Forces is conscientiously carrying out the meeting's instructions and strengthening the unity between the Armed Forces and the government and between the Armed Forces and the people.

The Armed Forces, Local Governments, and Civilians Are One Family

Our Armed Forces are composed of the people's sons. They come from the people and serve the people. During the war years, our Armed Forces actively carried out propaganda among the masses, organized and armed them, supported the government, loved the people, and fought heroically; the people looked upon the Armed Forces as their own forces, actively supported the front, and joined the war, thus providing strong backing for the Armed Forces. In times of peace, our Armed Forces have conducted the activity of supporting the government and cherishing love for the people supporting and have taken an active part in the country's economic construction; local governments and civilians have provided active support for reform and construction in the Armed Forces. In this way, the Armed Forces and the people have shared their efforts in carrying out socialist material and spiritual civilization. Because the Armed Forces, local governments, and civilians have unanimous targets in the political, economic, ideological, and cultural fields, and because their fundamental interests coincide, solid unity has taken shape between the Armed Forces and the government and between the Armed Forces and the people, thereby promoting Chinese history and its development. Comrade Mao Zedong described the relations between the Armed Forces and local governments and between the Armed Forces and the people as "being united." He pointed out: "If the Armed Forces and the people unite as one, who in the world can defeat them?"

This conforms with the China's revolution and construction as well as the nature and aim of the People's Army; it is an unbreakable truth proved by history and practice.

Contradictions Are Inevitable in a Family

Like other things, there are contradictions between the Armed Forces and localities and between the Armed Forces and the people. When we say "there is unanimity between the Armed Forces and localities and between the Armed Forces and the people," we do not mean that there are no contradictions between them. By saying this, we mean that the fundamental interests and targets of the Armed Forces, localities, and civilians are unanimous; their contradictions are contradictions on the basis of this unanimity. In this new period, these contradictions find expression in the following aspects: In time of peace the state focuses its efforts on economic construction. In such cases some people may probably pay attention to economic construction to the neglect of national defense construction and even the role and position of the Armed Forces. Some people may even think that it makes no difference whether the country maintains the Armed Forces or not, thus they do not show concern, understanding, or respect for the Armed Forces. On the other hand, some soldiers will become less active in strengthening ties between the Armed Forces and the people because they mistakenly think they cannot display their role and functions in time of peace. Apart from this, in time of peace the relations between the Armed Forces and localities and between the Armed Forces and the people have changed from direct to indirect. During the war years, the Armed Forces, local governments, and the people lived and fought together; the existence and development of the Armed Forces were inseparable from the support of the people. In time of peace, soldiers have moved into barracks and thus have less opportunities to get in touch with local governments and civilians. In such cases, estrangement may occur between them. Particularly in the course of reform, opening up, and the development of the socialist commodity economy, different social groups have their own material benefit to seek. To some extent, this is affecting and restricting the relations between the Armed Forces and localities and the relations between the Armed Forces and the people. This may also give rise to contradictions and conflicts between the material interests of the Armed Forces, local governments, and the people. An example is contradictions between economic interests of the Armed Forces and local governments regarding housing, land, production, and operation. Of course, these contradictions fall into contradictions within the people. But how to handle these contradictions has set us a new topic on how to persist in the "unity between the Armed Forces and the government" and the "unity between the Armed Forces and the people."

Alleviating Contradictions, Forming "Heart-to-Heart" Ties

It is not strange that there contradictions between the Armed Forces and localities and between the Armed Forces and the people. The most important thing is to resolve these contradictions to bring about new unity between them. Because their contradictions are contradictions within the people, these contradictions should be resolved according to the methods formulated by Comrade Mao Zedong. In line with Comrade Mao Zedong's methods, the "double support" work meeting proposed a basic principle of "unity-consultations-unity" to build closer ties between the Armed Forces and the people. As I see it, the following points should be taken into account in carrying out this basic principle, in appropriately resolving the contradictions between the Armed Forces and the people, and in implementing the policies and principles laid down by the "double support" work meeting:

1. It is necessary to strengthen the education concerning the "unity of the Armed Forces and the government" and the "unity of the Armed Forces and the people" and to solidly establish the concept that the Armed Forces and the people are the foundation of victory. Comrade Deng Xiaoping stressed: "The principle of unity between the Armed Forces and the people should remain unchanged." This is because solid unity between the Armed Forces and localities and between the Armed Forces and the people was not only a magic weapon to score victory in our past revolution and construction, but is also a necessary condition for present-day's socialist modernization. The education concerning the "unity of the Armed Forces and the government" and the "unity of the Armed Forces and the people" will enable the masses to further understand that the Armed Forces are the strong pillar of the people's democratic dictatorship and are the builders and protectors of the socialist cause. Thus they will cherish love and support for the Armed Forces. In return, officers and soldiers will be made to understand that "the people are their reliable patrons," to maintain flesh-and-blood ties with local governments and the people, to preserve the nature of the People's Army, to strengthen their ideological and organizational building, and to successfully fulfill the sacred historical mission entrusted to the Armed Forces by the party.

2. It is necessary to properly handle the relations between economic and national defense construction and to comply with the overall interests of the country's construction. The fundamental task in the initial stage of socialism is developing the productive forces, and the party's central task in this new period is carrying out economic construction. The Armed Forces should adapt themselves to this overall situation of economic construction and make positive efforts for the four modernizations. The Armed Forces and local governments should unite on the basis of state interests. With state interests in mind, local governments will be able to devote major efforts to national defense construction in the course of economic construction, while on the other hand showing concern and support for construction in the Armed Forces; with state interests in mind, the

Armed Forces will profoundly understand the far-reaching significance of developing the social productive forces, have a clear idea of the relations between economic construction and the Armed Forces' buildup, and make contributions to the invigoration of the Chinese nation and the four modernizations.

3. It is necessary to conduct the activity of the Armed Forces and the people building spiritual civilization together to place the unity between the Armed Forces and the government and the unity between the Armed Forces and the people on a solid political basis. The past 10 years, particularly the struggle against last year's turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion, have proved that training a new generation who has ideals, morality, culture, and discipline through carrying out spiritual civilization has an important strategic bearing on bringing about "unity between the Armed Forces and the government" and "unity between the Armed Forces and the people." The activity of the Armed Forces and the people carrying out spiritual civilization together has enabled soldiers and civilians to have firm faith in party leadership and confidence in socialism. This is favorable to strengthening the unity between the Armed Forces and the government and between the Armed Forces and the people.

4. It is necessary to properly handle the contradictions between the Armed Forces and localities and between the Armed Forces and the people by different methods. There is a need to stress that the relations between the Armed Forces and the people are as "inseparable as fish and water" and to accommodate and understand each other. There is also a need to proceed from reality, to follow the characteristics of the new era, and to use administrative, economic, and legal means to settle some special problems and the contradictions between the Armed Forces and localities and between the Armed Forces and the people. Of course, in handling these contradictions, we should take serious account of the overall situation and unity, carry out meticulous work in all fields, and give careful consideration to work in all fields. Only by resolving these contradictions, will the unity between the Armed Forces and localities and between the Armed Forces and the people become closer and principle concerning the "unity of the Armed Forces and the government" and the "unity of the Armed Forces and the people" be implemented more effectively.

Over the last few years General Secretary Jiang Zemin has stressed on several occasions that the people throughout the country "should share weal and woe and link their hearts." This has set a higher demand on us in strengthening the unity between the Armed Forces and the government and between the Armed Forces and the people. We should take General Secretary Jiang Zemin's instruction as the general demand for making a success of the "double support" work in this new situation. We should do a better job in maintaining the unity between the Armed Forces and the government and between the Armed Forces and the people. Together with the people throughout the country, we should work hard to implement the spirit of the Seventh Plenum of the 13th CPC

Central Committee and to carry out the great cause of building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Artillery Regiment Automates Command System

*OW0103111391 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0159 GMT 1 Mar 91*

[By correspondent Jiang Yong (5592 0516) and reporter Duan Jianxun (3003 1696 8113)]

[Text] Kunming, 1 Mar (XINHUA)—With the help of some 100 experts and scholars, an artillery regiment stationed in Yunnan has completed the installation of an electronic computer and laser technology command and control system. As a result, the regiment's artillery has been upgraded with modern science and technology, and its shooting precision rate and speed have reached the advanced level in the entire Army.

Since 1985, the regiment has undertaken experimental projects to automate its artillery shooting command system with computer technology. The projects drew attention and support from local experts and scholars specializing in the relevant fields. About 100 experts and scholars from more than 20 universities and research institutions across the country voluntarily offered suggestions. Some visited the regiment personally to help solve difficult technical problems, or gave lectures to train a group of core personnel in microcomputer technology. Under the energetic support of experts and scholars, the regiment has completed 21 technical projects to upgrade its firing equipment and designed the software for various systems, thus improving the combat command system of artillery forces. At a recent evaluation performance, sponsored by the Army's General Staff Department and the Chengdu Military Region, the regiment skillfully demonstrated its rapid-response command system, with the speed of response from artillery forces approaching the world's top level.

Economic & Agricultural

Conference on Rural Economic Work Held

Tian Jiyun Presides

*SK2802043891 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Feb 91*

[Text] On 27 February, representatives at the national experience-exchange conference on rural economic work, which is held in the city of Jinan, described their experiences in rural economic work. Tian Jiyun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Vice Premier of State Council, presided over the conference.

During the conference, Jiang Chunyun, secretary of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee, first delivered a speech in which he stated that since people throughout the country have earnestly implemented the spirit of the Seventh Plenum of the 13th CPC Central Committee

and victoriously entered the new stage in socialist modernization since the beginning of 1991, the convocation of the national experience-exchange conference on the rural economic work is very timely and important. The conference is of important, practical, and far-reaching significance in promoting agriculture and the rural economy to achieve sustained, stable, and harmonious development. In his speech, Jiang Chunyun, on behalf of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial people's government, extended warm congratulations on the occasion and a warm welcome to the participating leaders and comrades. He stated that the convocation of the national conference in Shandong Province had provided a great educational opportunity for the province and will play a powerful role in promoting or urging the province to conduct its rural and other work better. Although Shandong Province has achieved greater development in the rural economy, there is a very large gap between development and the demands set by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, as well as between the development in Shandong and that achieved by fraternal provinces, cities, and autonomous regions. By making the most of the favorable situation brought about by the experience-exchange conference, we must earnestly implement the directives given by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council; modestly learn from the advanced experiences gained by fraternal provinces, cities, and autonomous regions; approach and upgrade again the basic position of agriculture; reinforce and enhance the strength of leadership over rural economic work again; improve or upgrade again the policies and measures in this regard; and mobilize the forces of various circles across the province to boost agricultural undertakings and the rural economy as a whole to a new level.

In the morning and evening that day, State Councillors Chen Junsheng and Song Jian each delivered a speech on the comprehensive development of agriculture and on making agriculture flourish through science and technology.

Describing at the experience-exchange conference the experiences they have gained in rural economic work were Zhao Zhihao, deputy secretary of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee and governor of Shandong Province; Song Zhaosu, vice governor of Henan Province; Gao Dezhan, minister of forestry; Ling Botang, vice governor of Guangdong Province; Zhang Runshen, vice governor of Hebei Province; Zhuo Kangning, vice governor of Hunan Province; Yang Zhenhuai, minister of water resources; Wu Yixia, vice governor of Jilin Province; and Lu Ming, vice governor of Gansu Province.

Attending the experience-exchange conference and also seated on the conference's rostrum were members of the leading party group of the experience-exchange conference, including Liu Zhongyi, Liu Jiang, Xiang Huaicheng, Hui Liangyu, Yang Yongzhe, and Wang Lequan; and leading comrades from the province-level departments, including (Wu Ping), (Wang Peiyun), (He Kang), (Wang Yuzhao), (Bai Lichen), and (Shao Huazhe).

Shandong Governor Attends

*SK2802122591 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Feb 91*

[Text] On the morning of 27 February, at the National Experience-Exchange Conference on rural economic work, Zhao Zhihao, deputy secretary of the Shandong Provincial Party Committee and governor of Shandong Province, gave a report-back speech. Zhao Zhihao said: Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Shandong Province has constantly explored ways to invigorate the rural economy in line with the guiding ideology of the central authorities and in connection with the reality of the province, thus promoting the sustained, steady, and coordinated development of rural economy. Major methods are as follows:

1. The province has constantly deepened the understanding of the basic position of agriculture, and has actually placed agriculture in the most important position of economic construction. The provincial party committee and the provincial government have conscientiously summarized experiences and drawn lessons from the ups and downs in agriculture since the founding of the PRC. They have also established specially the agricultural leading group of the provincial party committee. Principal leaders at all levels have exerted great efforts in grasping rural economic work. When formulating the provincial economic development strategy and making arrangements for economic work, the province has given top priority to agriculture by regarding it as an important basic production. As a result, the whole province has been permeated with a gratifying phenomenon in which the whole party grasps agriculture and the vast numbers of people engage in agriculture.

2. The province has adopted effective measures to improve its capacity for carrying out comprehensive agricultural development. Thanks to large-scale farmland capital construction, the acreage under effective irrigation throughout the province has reached 66.95 million mu thus far. Comprehensive agricultural development—which is focused on transforming medium- and low-yield farmland, tapping the potential of natural resources in uncultivated land, and developing coastal beach areas—has constantly improved the range and quality of agricultural resource utilization. The development of poverty-stricken areas has effectively enhanced these areas' capacity of self-development. The total product of the rural society of the 15 poverty-stricken counties in the province has registered a 150-percent increase during the past six years. Ninety percent of the poverty-stricken households have now basically solved their food and clothing difficulties. Meanwhile, the role played by science, technology, and education in increasing agricultural production—as a basic strategy for invigorating the rural economy and a basic means of improving efficiency—has accounted for about 40 percent. Construction of industry for agricultural use has begun to become a means of ensuring the modernization of agriculture.

3. The province has readjusted and optimized the rural economic structure and has promoted the benign cycle of the rural economy. The proportions between different branches of the cropping industry; between the cropping industry and the trades of forestry, animal husbandry, and fishery; and between the primary industry and the secondary and tertiary industries have been brought into greater balance and have been improved constantly. Last year, the output value of township enterprises throughout the province amounted to 101.2 billion yuan.

4. The deepening of reform has instilled new vitality in rural economic development. On the whole, the province's rural reform has undergone two stages: In the early 1980's, the province primarily popularized the household contract responsibility system with remuneration linked to output. Since 1985, in light of the new circumstances and new problems emerging in the rural areas, the province has primarily perfected two-tier management, has established the service system on the basis of stabilizing the household contract system, and has promoted the development and growth of the new system governing the rural economy. At present, major forms in rural service organizations in the province include: trade-industry-agriculture integrations; the strengthening of the service functions of townships and towns through streamlining administrative procedures and delegating powers to them; agriculture-commerce cooperation; and the unified services among various trades and production links in line with market demand.

5. The province has strengthened the building of organizations at the grass-roots level and has grasped the building of the material and spiritual civilizations simultaneously. Over the past year or so, the province has readjusted and consolidated some 7,400 party branches in the countryside. It also has universally conducted education on socialist ideology in the course of building party organizations at the grass-roots level, thus yielding very good results. More than 80 percent of villages in the province have established bulletin boards to make their administrative affairs apparent to the public. As a result, the construction of the rural democratic system has ensured the standardization of the work at the grass-roots level.

Light Industry Vice Minister on Quality Products

*OW2602155791 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0837 GMT 26 Feb 91*

[By reporter Xu Kehong (1776 0344 3163)]

[Text] Beijing, 26 Feb (XINHUA)—The Ministry of Light Industry today urged light industrial enterprises across the nation to give priority to the use of technical development funds retained from the total amount of sale incomes, revenues exempted for newly developed products, and production development funds retained by enterprises after paying taxes for the promotion of increased-value light industrial products.

Vice Minister Xiao Yongding said: The Ministry of Light Industry will concentrate on supporting and encouraging the development of increased-value light industrial products so as to develop a batch of famous-brand products as soon as possible which enjoy fairly good reputations in both domestic and international markets and have competitive powers for their high economic efficiency and great ability to earn foreign exchange.

By increased value we mean that the product's value is remarkably higher than that of regular items of the same kind because it is enhanced by such factors as technical and artistic values. Increased-value products feature advanced technology, excellent quality and functions, as well as high artistic value and economic efficiency. Vice Minister Xiao Yongding held that the goal of improving the quality, variety, and economic efficiency of products can best be achieved by making great efforts to develop light industrial products with high additional value.

It was learned that the Ministry of Light Industry has formed a leading group for developing products with high additional value. The group, headed by Minister Zeng Xianlin, is in charge of the unified guidance of planning and coordination for promoting light industrial products with high additional value. Meanwhile, corresponding organizations have been established in all localities, one after another, with the aim of strengthening the leadership over and management of this task. For its Eighth Five-Year Plan and 10-Year Development Program, the Ministry of Light Industry has included the development of products with high additional value as an important part of its plans for improving science, technology, production, capital construction, and technical renovation. The ministry will give preferential treatment to approving projects, supplying materials, and securing capital funds.

At an exhibition held in Beijing today, the Light Industry Bureau of the Shanghai Municipal Government, Qingdao's Huawei electrical appliance company, Qingdao embroidery factory, the Hubei clock-making plant, and others displayed their products of high additional value. According to people from economic circles, these light industrial products are exquisite in their outlook and excellent in their quality. These products, once popularized, will greatly upgrade the quality of our daily commodities.

Further on Product Quality

HK2802021491 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
28 Feb 91 p 2

[By staff reporter An Weihong]

[Text] China's light industry is launching a programme to increase production of better-quality products this year, according to a senior official from the Ministry of Light Industry.

Xiao Yongding, vice-minister of the industry, said the programme included government support, full financial and material back-up, new policies, and international cooperation.

The programme, he said, aimed to turn out what the industry termed value-added goods—goods made with new technology, new materials and new industrial techniques which were of good quality, up-to-date design, and reliable.

The ministry had formed a high-level committee to supervise and coordinate the effort of promoting the work, Xiao said, adding that he himself had been appointed to lead the committee.

Under the programme, he said, the ministry would give priority to the development of value-added products in their research, investment and delivery of raw materials.

Enterprises producing the goods would also enjoy lower taxes to provide more funds to develop the products, he said.

The ministry, he said, would also ensure all technical help necessary to speed up the development of the products and give full support to international technical exchange and cooperation.

The ministry is expected to sponsor trips overseas by major Chinese light industrial companies to compare notes with their foreign counterparts.

By encouraging the production of more value-added goods, it was hoped that light industry would help the country earn more hard currency through exports, Xiao said, adding that it was also expected to help improve the quality and variety of products and reverse the declining trend of economic efficiency plaguing the industry.

The industry had made the development of value-added goods a major part of its development strategy in 1988, he said, and would intensify the efforts in the next 10 years.

During the past three years, manufacturers in the cities of Shanghai, Beijing and Tianjin, and Hunan, Shandong and Guangdong provinces have been pioneering the nationwide effort to turn out better-quality new products that meet domestic and overseas needs and raise economic efficiency.

Xiao gave the example of a new type of pencil produced by Qingdao Hua Wei Electric Ltd which involves the latest technology in the field and has enjoyed good sales at home and abroad since it was put on the market early last year.

Seminar Urges Increasing Enterprise Efficiency

OW2802105991 Beijing XINHUA in English
1019 GMT 28 Feb 91

[Text] Beijing, February 28 (XINHUA)—Factory directors and managers attending a seminar here Tuesday agreed that the key to boosting China's economy is to increase the efficiency of large enterprises, according to today's WORKERS' DAILY.

The seminar was sponsored by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

Hou Shuting, the director of the Shanghai No. 5 Iron and Steel Plant, said that, at present, two-thirds of the nation's fixed assets are controlled by large enterprises which account for only 0.13 percent of the country's total industrial enterprises. Hou said that the profits and taxes the large enterprises remit to the state account for two-thirds of the total.

Therefore, it is an urgent matter to increase the efficiency of large enterprises.

Hou said that in judging whether an enterprise has increased efficiency, it is necessary to study the ability of the enterprise to accumulate funds, develop its economy, mobilize the devotion of its employees, as well as its ability to abide by the law, contracts and discipline.

Chen Zhuohua, a member of the Communist Party Committee of the Daqing Oil Administration, says that to increase efficiency an enterprise must do a good job in handling relations between the state, the collective and individuals. Chen said that in addition the enterprise must properly handle relations between a planned economy and the market, as well as between enterprise growth and social development, and between the party committee, the administrative organization and the workers.

Wang Hongge, the party secretary of the Shanghai No. 1 Iron and Steel Plant, and Liu Tiejun, the director of the Lanzhou Aluminum Plant, agreed that workers and staff members are the force most likely to increase the economic results of an enterprise.

Wang said his plant has worked out a series of measures which encourage workers and staff members to play a role in operating the plant smoothly.

Liu said: "Only by placing trust in the workers can they be whole-heartedly concerned with the enterprise and help the enterprise to overcome difficulties."

Li Chengyou, the general manager of the Qilu Petro-Chemical Complex in Shandong Province, said that the key to increasing the efficiency of large enterprises is to strengthen the management, while maintaining a focus on the people. Priority should be placed on widening the general knowledge of the workers and staff members and in sharpening their skills.

Li said that his complex has allocated over 6 million yuan per year to provide technical training of workers and staff members, and to send groups of talented people abroad for further study.

In addition, his complex also respects and provides care for the employees, while continuously elevating their political, economic and social status, thus motivating their enthusiasm in work.

Yan Peihua, the chairman of trade unions at the Xian Aircraft Industrial Company, said his trade unions

encourage and mobilize workers and staff members to participate in discussions related to major issues at the plant.

Guo Chuanzhou, the general manager of the Beijing Department Store, called on the state to lift current ceilings on the profits retained by enterprises, and to empower some enterprises to undertake foreign trade, in addition to rationalizing the distribution of interests.

Guo said that under the current policies, the profits retained by large enterprises are inadequate and do not allow them to undertake technical renovations.

For example, he said, the Beijing Department Store was known as the Museum of China Commodities in the 1950s, and has remitted over 3.5 billion yuan in profits and taxes to the state. The amount of profits and taxes equals the amount of money which would be required to construct 142 department stores equal in size and scope to the Beijing Department Store.

However, at present the department store is unable to repair its building or initiate upgrades as a result of a shortage of funds.

State To Further Support Ethnic Economies

HK2802133491 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
24 Feb 91 p 4

[Report by correspondent Wang Jin (3769 6210): "The Economies of Minority Nationality Regions Are Growing Steadily; the State Will Further Support Economies of Minority Regions During the 'Eighth Five-Year' Plan"]

[Text] Beijing, 23 Feb (RENMIN RIBAO)—During the "Seventh Five-Year" Plan the economies of our country's minority nationality regions made great headway and the livelihood of people of various nationalities improved considerably.

It is understood that during the "Seventh Five-Year" Plan the minority regions further broke down isolation; established pilot open economic zones and experimental economic structural reform zones; and imported technology, talent, and capital. While extending efforts to support border regions with intellectual contributions and the efforts of various democratic parties, the state allocated billions in funds annually to support poor minority nationality regions, and this has quickened the pace of these nationality regions' economic development.

According to statistics, during the "Seventh Five-Year" Plan, the various economic indicators of minority nationality regions all registered relatively large growth. Take as an example the five autonomous regions of Inner Mongolia, Ningxia, Guangxi, Xinjiang, and Tibet, and the three multinationality provinces of Yunnan, Guizhou, and Qinghai. The 1990 gross domestic product of these eight provinces and regions amounted to 160 billion yuan, up 37.6 percent from 1985; with 135.6 billion in national income, up 40.9 percent from 1985;

and 266.3 billion in industrial and agricultural output value, up 50.8 percent from 1985.

Parallel with the economic development, the living standards of the masses in minority nationality regions also rose considerably. According to statistics, the 1989 per capita income of peasants and herdsmen amounted to 517 yuan, up 66.2 percent from 1984, and that of the workers in whole-people ownership units and collectively owned units in cities and towns reached 1,850 yuan, an average 7 percent annual increase.

Currently there are some 10 million people in minority nationality regions who still face difficulties in having enough to eat and wear. For this problem, in the "Eighth Five-Year" Plan the state, in various ways, will give further support to the economies of the nationality regions. One way is to fully exercise the superior resources of nationality regions, properly combining the exploitation of their resources with social and economic development. A second way is to continue implementing the policies of aiding minority nationality regions and helping the poor masses in these regions get rid of poverty and gain wealth. A third is for the state and relatively economically advanced regions to give financial, technological, and material support to nationality regions, and adopt effective measures to boost the inner vitality of the regions' economic development, in order to gradually change the relatively underdeveloped state of economy in these regions, and bring them into line with the national economic development.

Steel Production, Consumption Achieve Balance

OW2802083791 Beijing XINHUA in English
0609 GMT 28 Feb 91

[Text] Beijing, February 28 (XINHUA)—China's steel production and consumption have achieved a basic balance, the "ECONOMIC DAILY" reported today.

However, the national paper said, some varieties are in short supply while there are stockpiles in certain quarters.

According to the paper, China turned out 66.04 million tons of steel last year and the output of steel in January this year went up by 6.73 percent over the same period of last year while the output of steel products increased by 8.16 percent.

An official of the Ministry of the Metallurgical Industry was quoted as saying that there are still 1.29 million tons of steel products for which no buyers have been found so far.

Also according to him, the number of steel product varieties in short supply on the market rose from 11 last year to 14 this year.

He called on iron and steel plants to improve the quality of goods while expanding varieties.

Chang Jiang Valley Holds Rich Mineral Resources

OW2802163691 Beijing XINHUA in English
0208 GMT 28 Feb 91

[Text] Beijing, February 28 (XINHUA)—Rich mineral resources have been discovered through a three-year-long large scale comprehensive aerial survey of the lower and middle reaches of the Yangtze River Valley.

Rich deposits of gold, silver, copper, tin, lead, and zinc have been revealed by the survey. Of the total number of deposits that have been discovered so far, 30 are promising for exploration in the near future.

In all, 340 scientists specializing in geology, water conservancy, agriculture, and urban construction, participated in the survey covering 33 research topics related to the area.

A report on the survey states that the results are especially encouraging because the area, which is China's most developed in regards to both industry and agriculture, has been comparatively lacking in mineral resources.

The survey, which has covered 80,000 square kilometers of the Yangtze River Valley, was sponsored by the Aerial Physical Prospecting and Remote Sensing Center under the Ministry of Geology and Mineral Resources.

Largest Gold Mine Fulfills Target Ahead of Time

HK2802043491 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
20 Feb 91 p 2

[Report by Luo Haiyan (5012 3189 1484): "Sanshandao Gold Mine Operates Smoothly, Obtains Good Economic Results"]

[Text] Our country's biggest gold mine, the Sanshandao gold mine, fulfilled its projected production scale one and a half years ahead of schedule and raised output value to 7.8 million yuan.

Since construction began in August 1984, Sanshandao gold mine has brought in advanced technology and installations from seven different countries. According to custom, a mine would need two and a half years to fulfill its project scale after going into operation. When the mine formally became operational at the end of 1989, it faced two major problems: The geological grade was lower than the projected standard and caused a decrease of 1.17 million tons of mine output, and some leftover technical problems impeded production. Confronted by these obstacles, it was decided to first dig and mine for more gold in order to reach the target for production.

By the end of 1990, total mined output already had reached 123,000 cubic meters, or 69 percent of the combined total volume from the last five years, creating a solid foundation for the fulfillment of the production target. At the same time, the staff and workers were organized to carry out a mopping up offensive operation.

Following continuous battles for 65 days and nights, they completed 122 remaining projects covering 12 different aspects and resolved 31 major technical problems, allowing the production network to function normally.

The fulfillment of the production target ahead of schedule has brought about a new situation in the mines, characterized by safety and high efficiency. Since the start of production, mining operations gradually became more efficient, while waste of all kinds gradually decreased. The overall physical production rate for mining and mine selection reached the standard set for the state's first- and second-grade enterprises. In early December last year, a year after the mine went into operation, it was already operating totally according to the projected scale. The State Gold Administrative Bureau commended: "The Sanshandao gold mine succeeded by fulfilling its production target."

Southern Grasslands To Be Developed in 8th Plan

OW2702121991 Beijing XINHUA in English
1101 GMT 27 Feb 91

[Text] Beijing, February 27 (XINHUA)—China will devote vigorous effort to the development of grasslands in south China during the Eighth Five-Year Plan period (1991-95).

An official from the Grasslands Construction Division under the Ministry of Agriculture told XINHUA today that the state will allocate over 20 million yuan for grasslands construction this year, 40 percent of which is earmarked for grasslands development in south China, the official said, adding that investments in this sector will be increased yearly.

Statistics show that over 67 million hectares [ha] of the natural grasslands in the 13 provinces and autonomous region in south China, which account for one fourth of the total land area in the region, are of low quality. This provides enormous potential for the development of grassland agriculture in the south and by full utilization of these natural resources will provide great biological, economic and social benefits, the official said.

Animal husbandry experts hold that south China exhibits a decided superiority over the north in grass cultivation. Grass in the south can be harvested three to four times per year since the region is endowed with a mild climate, sufficient sunshine and adequate rainfall.

The state has designated Guizhou, Hunan and Hubei Provinces in south China as pilot regions for the development of grasslands livestock farming.

The terraced mountains in Guizhou Province have 4.28 million ha of grass-covered lands, three times the amount of farmland in the province. Approximately 3.76 million ha of this land is considered suitable for use in the development of an animal husbandry industry. In addition, over 1,800 wild plants grow well throughout the year in Guizhou.

Over the past 10 years, the province opened 220 grazing areas covering 660 ha each, and has developed man-made grasslands in 74 counties. The projects were made possible by a central government investment of over 30 million yuan, as well as from funds provided by the UN Development Program, the World Bank and a number of foreign governments, said Huang Huanshen, an official from the provincial agricultural department.

In addition, the province signed a five-year technical co-operation agreement with New Zealand, and imported 60 varieties of high quality grass seed from that country.

The provincial government has decided to place special priority on the development of grasslands resources, and to build 12 modernized pasture land projects during the next five years, Huang said.

Hubei Province's 6.4 million ha of natural grasslands represent the total area of farmland in the province. Over the past few years, the central and local authorities have earmarked over 44 million yuan for the construction of 36,600 ha of standardized man-made pasture lands which can be used to feed 76,000 domestic animals, 210,000 sheep and large numbers of pigs, rabbits and geese.

Since 1987 the mountainous areas in Hubei have been experimenting with raising fine wool sheep imported from north China. At present the number of this type sheep in the province exceeds 30,000, and it has been found the sheep produce more and better wool compared with same species in the north.

Because one fine wool sheep will yield about 250 yuan of profit each year, a popular saying has spread throughout the rural areas: "Raising one sheep can bring us enough grain, 10 sheep will allow us to afford to build a new house, and 100 sheep will help us to live a fairly comfortable life."

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations agreed to provide loans to be used for the construction of man-made pastoral farms on 1,470 ha of grass land in the western part of Hubei during the next three years.

According to a preliminary plan worked out by the provincial government, Hubei Province will increase the area of man-made pastoral farms by 3,300 ha, and will increase the number of draught animals by 70,000 in each of the next five years.

Hunan's 6.37 million ha of grasslands represent an area which is double the area of cultivated fields in the province. During 1979 Hunan constructed a 533 ha grazing farm with the aid of advanced technology imported from Australia. In addition, the province conducted successful trials of air-seeding grass on 1,000 ha, and constructed a high-yield experimental field, on which 0.6 ha will feed one milk cow, while two ha of natural grassland are required to provide adequate grass for one milk cow.

The provincial government has earmarked a 21 million yuan investment and offered over 9.1 million yuan in low-interest loans for use in constructing 67 animal and poultry farms in the past 13 months.

An official from the provincial animal husbandry bureau said that farmland is decreasing and a shortage of grain is a problem which affects the 60 million people in Hunan.

Therefore, the official said, it is a matter of pressing importance to develop grasslands resources and raise more herbivorous fat stock.

Grasslands construction will also help to alleviate soil erosion and protect environment, the official added.

State Carries Out Successful Farm Experiment

OW2802084891 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1327 GMT 25 Feb 91

[By reporter Liu Zhijie (0491 1807 2638)]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Feb (XINHUA)—A massive scientific and technological input has brought marked changes to China's largest low- and medium-yield farmland improvement region, which also has shown the great development potential for this region. The "Research Project on the Comprehensive Improvement of Low- and Medium-Yield Farmland in the Huanghuaihai Plain," which passed state appraisal in Beijing today, offers a glimpse into the results in this regard.

This state-level agricultural project, sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture and joined by 1,100 scientists and technicians from various scientific research institutes under the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the Ministry of Forestry, the Ministry of Water Resources, colleges and universities, and Hebei, Shandong, Henan, Jiangsu, Anhui Provinces and Beijing and Tianjin Municipalities, achieved a total of 116 scientific results, among which two were of an international level, 19 were of an advanced international level, 45 were of a leading domestic level, and 44 were of an advanced domestic level. The research project also achieved 81 scientific results in promoting single-item technology and in supporting technology for a full set of equipment, undertook to promote experiments in an aggregate area of 108 million mu, and obtained economic benefits of 3.40 billion yuan.

A total of 12 experimental zones, covering an area of 217,000 mu, were established and developed in the last five years. The past five years also saw the establishment of various types of special research experimental zones (land strips) in 28 counties, covering a total area of 750,000 mu; 3.69 million mu of demonstration zones; and 7.24 million mu of expansion zones; and the reclamation of 2.51 million mu of farmland from saline-alkali, waterlogged, sand, and barren land. In the last five years, a 70-million-mu area of saline-alkali land in the Huanghuaihai Plain low- and medium-yield region was reduced to 70 percent. Some 4 billion trees were planted in the last five years, which raised

the forest coverage rate in the experimental and demonstration zone from an average of 7-8 percent to 14-20 percent.

Average per mu grain output and per capita income in the experimental zone was 650.4 kg and 837.4 yuan, respectively, in 1990 which is a 2.4-fold and 1.8-fold increase over the figures for 1985. Per-mu output of cotton rose from less than 60 kg in 1985 to 78 kg in 1990; per-mu output of soybeans increased from 77 kg to 114 kg. The proportion of animal husbandry jumped from less than 5 percent in 1985 to between 8.5 percent and over 12 percent in 1989. The experimental zone had an accumulated output increase of 2.05 million tons of grain, 785,000 tons of ginned cotton, 198,000 tons of oil-bearing crops, and 31,000 tons of meat in the last five years; the average annual growth rate for them was about 10 percent.

Particularly important is that progress in the research of some of the most advanced and key technologies has furnished new experiences for a steady development of our country's agriculture, provided a series of overall supporting technologies and models for improvement and development in low- and medium-yield farmland regions, and helped lay a solid foundation for carrying out in-depth research on the overall development of agriculture.

Science, Technology for Industry, Agriculture

HK2802021291 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
28 Feb 91 p1

[By staff reporter Zhou Jie]

[Text] China has announced a new programme as a part of its Eighth Five-Year Plan (1991-95) to speed up the application of new science and technology in industry and agriculture.

The "Programme of Applying Key Scientific and Technological Research Achievements to Production" has increased the number of existing scientific programmes during the five-year plan to a total of six.

Officials have been calling the next 10 years the "most critical period for China," which had promised to redouble its agriculture and industry output, or some 2,800 billion yuan (\$540 billion) by the end of this century. To reach the goal, officials from the State Scientific Commission said, more scientific results should be put into application.

Although China has seen more than 200,000 scientific results booming, and the application rate for these results has risen from 30 per cent to almost 80 per cent since the country adopted its open policy 12 years ago, the application rate of some major research results has been low, especially in large State-owned plants, officials said.

The new programme, which aims to spread beneficial scientific results with a wide application for agriculture and large-sized enterprises in traditional industry, was first put into motion in 1989. Agricultural production techniques, cold-storage techniques, energy and material saving methods, petro-chemical technology and others were quickly spread throughout the country.

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